



# The Antiquary.



MAY, 1903.

## Notes of the Month.

THE King has approved an important change with regard to the custody of the Armoury of the Tower. Hitherto this has been vested in the War Office, in virtue of the military occupation of the ancient fortress. Henceforward, however, the collection of arms and armour will be in the care of the trustees of the British Museum, and is officially to be regarded as belonging to the great national storehouse; while responsibility for the material fabric of the White Tower, in which it is arranged, will be placed in the hands of the Office of Works. Viscount Dillon, who since 1895 has been curator of the Armoury, retains the post he has filled so ably, but will be borne on the establishment of the British Museum in future, as in due course will be the staff under him, though on this point various details have yet to be settled.

On March 23 the Royal Geographical Society commemorated the three hundredth anniversary of the death of Queen Elizabeth by a very interesting exhibition of objects connected with the great geographical and maritime enterprises of her reign. Drake's astrolabe, Davis's quadrant, the first Great Seal of Queen Elizabeth, an astrolabe from the Spanish Armada, with many books, maps, and other valuable and curious relics, were shown. Sir Clements Markham, who reviewed the work of the Elizabethan discoverers and explorers, Mr. Edmund Gosse, and Professor Silvanus Thompson, were among the speakers.

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When constructing a new tennis-court at Clevedon, Somerset, at the end of February, J. Hollier, the groundman, turned up eight Roman coins and various fragments of black and grey pottery, about 20 inches beneath the surface, at a spot 110 feet above sea-level. The largest of the coins was a "second brass" of Constantine the Great, bearing the London mint mark (rev.: GENIO POP. ROM.); and the remainder, which were unfortunately in bad condition, also belonged to the same period. The pottery was all Romano-British, of the "Upchurch" type, one fragment of the grey being evidently a portion of a small round cullender. Though no special excavations have been made, similar discoveries of the Roman occupation have occurred at Clevedon in 1876, 1882, and 1883, each at a considerable distance apart. If systematic digging were commenced, it might fairly be expected that more important finds would come to light.

William Blake's book of *Illustrations of the Book of Job* was put up to auction at Sotheby's on March 30. The bidding commenced at £1,500, and at the great price of £5,600 the volume was knocked down to Mr. Quaritch. The book contains twenty-one original drawings in colour—the colour being mostly faint blue, green, pink, and occasionally yellow—and twenty-two engravings by the artist himself. The engravings are much smaller than the drawings, but have more detail, and are embellished with scrolls and texts.

The first volumes of the *Letters of Horace Walpole*, which Mrs. Paget Toynbee has been editing for the Clarendon Press, will be published in the autumn. The *Letters* will be issued by subscription in the first instance, printed on ordinary paper and on Oxford India paper, in crown 8vo. volumes, and on hand-made paper, demy 8vo.; but the number of the last-mentioned volumes will be strictly limited. The new edition will consist of sixteen volumes, and will be illustrated with many photogravure portraits.

A final but futile effort has been made to rescue from destruction the remaining portion of the ruined Basingwerk Abbey at Holywell. Some time ago the Flint County

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Council had the matter under consideration, but finding that the cost of protecting the ruins from further decay would be heavy, they decided not to move in the matter. Recently the National Trust and the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings took the matter up, and requested the County Council to reconsider their decision, but without effect, the Council deciding finally to move no further in the matter. The result will cause a feeling of regret among Welsh and other antiquaries and archæologists, as the abbey has a most interesting history. It is supposed to have been built early in the twelfth century, and belonged to the Cistercian Order.

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A MS. of Wycliffe's New Testament, with calendar, etc., on 341 leaves octavo, dating from *circa* 1425, was sold at Sotheby's on March 20 for £580. The *Times*, describing the MS., says that it "is finely written, twenty-seven of the pages have very choicely illuminated borders of flower decorations connected with a beautiful ornamental initial, and there are many other separate initials with short marginal decorations. The pedigree of the volume goes back to the time of Queen Elizabeth, for in July, 1591, it was presented by Ralph Rokeby, Master of the Old Foundation of St. Katherine's Hospital, to William Lambarde, the well-known Kentish historian; in 1773 the MS. was in the possession of William Herbert, the historian of English typography, and afterwards in that of Charles Mayo, M.A., F.R.S. (1767-1858), first Rawlinson Professor of Anglo-Saxon at Oxford, and was inherited by the vendor." A good reproduction of a page of this valuable illuminated MS. appeared in the *Illustrated London News* of March 28.

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Preliminary announcements, no longer private in character, are now current relative to a rather important venture which is to be made in Scotland for the promotion of historical and literary studies. The *Scottish Antiquary*, conducted since 1896 by Mr. J. H. Stevenson, advocate, is, we understand, to pass into the hands of Messrs. James Maclehose and Sons, publishers, Glasgow, by whom, under altered and much-enlarged conditions, it will in future be carried on.

It is to be made into a half-crown quarterly, in which, as we gather from the draft prospectus, history and literature, especially Scottish and Anglo-Scottish, will be treated on a scale of increased importance and magnitude. The general aim will be to cover the field of history, archæology, and literature, with more particular reference to Scotland and the Borders, and with a special regard to the many common features of British national and social evolution. One guiding principle of the new management is that history has no more important chapters than those which concern literature, and in that sense the magazine offers itself as a place for the discussion of leading questions in early English and Scottish literature. Overtures have been made to leading scholars both in Scotland and England, with the result that Messrs. Maclehose may be congratulated on the substantial support they have already secured. The first number of the reconstituted magazine, under the title of the *Scottish Antiquary and Historical Review*, will be issued in October.

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Another interesting announcement from Scotland is that Mr. W. J. Hay, John Knox's House, Edinburgh, has in the press for early publication *A Handbook and Directory of Old Scottish Clockmakers*, compiled, with notes, by John Smith. It will contain illustrations of several old Scottish clocks. Mr. Hay has been so far encouraged by subscribers for his proposed serial issue of *Vanishing Edinburgh and Leith*, a pictorial record of some of the historical and picturesque buildings in the streets and closes of these two burghs, by L. Ingleby Wood, that Part I. was announced for issue on April 20. The other seven parts will follow at monthly intervals.

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We have before us the latest issue in Messrs. Methuen's attractive series of "Little Guides." This is *Kent*, by Mr. George Clinch, F.G.S., with sixteen illustrations by Mr. F. D. Bedford, plans, and maps (price 3s.). After a general introduction, consisting of ten sections treating of the physical features of the county, its climate, history, antiquities, fauna and flora, and the like, the author takes the parishes of Kent in alphabetical order,

and gives descriptive and historical notes on each in turn. The social side of history does not appear to appeal very strongly to Mr. Clinch, and there are several parishes where amplification in this direction would have been welcome; but the ecclesiological and archæological parts of the notes are well done, and the whole book forms a most useful compendium of information for which one

churches containing, or which once contained, monumental brasses, and a list of the churches which possess one or more ancient bells—i.e., bells cast before the nineteenth century.

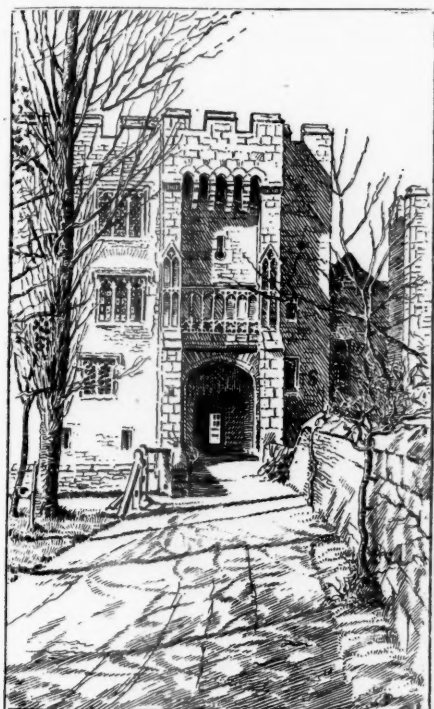


Among the documents in the new and final volume of Mr. J. E. Thorold Rogers's *History of Agriculture and Prices in England*, published by Mr. Henry Frowde, is an account of investments and losses in the bubbles of Queen Anne's time, found among the papers at Brandsby Hall. Here are the items in an account "of what moneys I have laid out in the Bubbles": Lay'd out in Rum's insurance, £70 12s. 6d.; in Queen Ann's salt, £17 10s.; for two shares and a half in King George's salt, £6 5s.; for 1,500 land improvements, £18 15s.; for 5,000 pd. extracting Gold and Silver from lead, £13 15s.; for 1,000 pd. share in Grand Fishery, £4 4s.; for half a share in water engine, £14; for half a share in malt, £18; for half a James's permit, £3 3s.; for 5,000 lb. in North Sea, £6 5s.; for 300 in Welch brass and copper, £100; lay'd out in the whale fishery, £29; for half a share in the Brass bubble, £105; for a Globe permit, £29; for 300 felt hats and pantiles, 15s.; for a share in Sir John Lambert's improvements, £31 10s.; for a Douglas, £26; for a share in Sir Richard Steele's, £100; for two shares in multiplying pictures, £100; total, £693 14s. 6d. "What money I have got clear out of the Bubbles" is entered at £152 18s.



Several interesting discoveries have to be noted. On the Duke of Devonshire's land at Silverlands, Buxton, Mr. Micah Salt has unearthed several hundred pieces of broken Roman pottery—chiefly "Samian"—glass, fragments of bronze, iron, lead, bones, wood-ash, and gritstone—the last probably used for grinding corn. "On Earl Cowper's estate near Northampton," says the *Daily Telegraph*, "an interesting discovery has been made while workmen were making excavations for the purpose of effecting improvements. Several remarkable objects were brought to light, showing that the place had once been the site of an ancient British town or village. Chief in point of value and interest are a number of bronze brooches of splendid

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HEVER CASTLE.

might otherwise have to seek through a small library of volumes. The illustrations form a most attractive feature. The above charming drawing of Hever Castle (facing p. 154), showing the doorway, with portcullis, of this interesting and little-altered example of a fifteenth-century combination of domestic dwelling and feudal castle, is reproduced by the courtesy of the publishers. Among the appendices are a useful list of Kentish

workmanship. They are each about five inches long, square-headed, and worked in line patterns, amongst which are human faces of varying expression. Spear-heads and knives have also been discovered, as well as cinerary urns and bones." Nearly sixty cinerary urns were found at Kettering on March 31. Several of them contained remains of human bones, trinkets, and pieces of flint.

Farther north a large mammoth tusk was found towards the end of March in the gravel-pits on the golf-links at Elloughton, Yorkshire. It measures about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet in length, and at the widest end the diameter is about 6 inches. It was found in the gravel about 9 feet from the surface, and very near the clay bed on which the gravel rests. About half a dozen of these tusks have been found in this neighbourhood during the last few years, and one of them—5 feet long—is preserved in the York Museum. In Scotland, in a field near Arbroath, a ploughman found a stone cist, containing a skeleton in good preservation. Another stone cist, containing several skulls and most of the bones of a human skeleton, was discovered a few days later near the north wall of Restenneth Abbey, near Forfar.

Mr. John Robinson, of Sunderland, writes: "In the course of extensive repairs of the exterior of Bishopwearmouth Church, an interesting piece of old Norman work has been brought to light. In removing the coat of cement which covered the lower portion of the nave, there has been exposed to view what was either an ancient Norman doorway or window. The Norman semicircular arch and the west jamb stones are brought out in all their bold proportions, characteristic of the Norman work, some 15 feet high. The arch is made with three stones only. The walling is also the original work of the Norman builders, and the stones used are principally sandstone, not the limestone boulders that were generally used in the old buildings that remain in Sunderland. This important discovery reveals the fact that when the church was rebuilt in 1807 the old walls of the nave and the lower portion of the tower were not pulled down, but the new work was

built above the old walls. The first mention of South Wearmouth is in the days of Athelstan, A.D. 925-941, but the first Rector began his office in the twelfth century, to which period the newly-discovered arch will probably belong."

Another series of ancient catacombs, says the Odessa correspondent of the *Standard*, under date March 31, has just been discovered close to Kieff, at a small place called Zerkovstchina, on the Dnieper. They are ten versts distant from the famous catacombs situated within the city precincts of Kieff. Quantities of human skulls and bones have been found in the niches and alcoves, and here and there the remnants of mural frescoes of Greek and Byzantine designs. The labyrinth is built of stone throughout, and is very extensive, though its limits have not yet been explored. The decayed inscriptions so far deciphered are chiefly in Greek and Old Slavonic. One part of the subterranean structure appears to have been originally used as a chapel. No old weapons, coins, ornaments, or ecclesiastical vessels have been found, a fact which suggests the pillage of the catacombs at some mediæval epoch. The newly-opened labyrinth is believed to date from the tenth century.

At a meeting of the council of the East Herts Archæological Society held on March 26, it was resolved that "The council, while heartily deploring the carelessness which permitted valuable monuments being removed from churches, will strongly support any application made by the clergy to restore the brasses, or portions of brasses, removed at some period from the churches at Braughing, Eastwick, and Sawbridgeworth (and now in Saffron Walden Museum), on the understanding that when, and if, recovered such brasses shall be firmly fixed by rivets to their respective matrices where they exist, or, if they have disappeared, to the wall." Copies of this resolution have been sent to the clergy of the churches named.

Messrs. S. C. Brown, Langham and Co., Ltd., are publishing an English edition of *Art*, the well-known Continental monthly, which is printed at Antwerp and is hand-



somely illustrated. The magazine, we are told, "is meant for serious art-lovers, for connoisseurs who want a trustworthy guide for their taste, for art students desirous of extending their knowledge, for artists and craftsmen interested in the best productions of their own particular branch in ancient and modern times." No. 1 of the English edition appeared in April.

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The British Archæological Association will hold its summer gathering this year at Sheffield during the second week in August. It is hoped that the Duke of Norfolk will be the President. The annual meetings of the Cambrian Archæological Association will be held the third week in August at Portmadoc, from which place, as a centre, Penmorfa, Criccieth, Harlech, Beddgelert, and various other attractive spots, can be easily reached. There are many cromlechs and other stone antiquities in the vicinity. The President will be Mr. R. H. Wood, of Rugby and Trawsfynydd.

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The *Builder* of April 4, under the marginal heading of "The Cost of a Mediæval Miracle," says: "A correspondent sends us the following remarkable extracts from the accounts of St. Mary's, Louth (circa 1500):

'Item: Paid Robert Boston for the Holy Ghost appearing in the Kirk roof ... .. 2s.  
Paid Robert Boston for Holy Ghost ... 2s.  
Paid Robert Boston for said Holy Ghost, as appears afore ... 20d.'

The extracts are taken from *Notitie Lude*, or notices of Louth, published for the author by W. Edwards, Louth. Probably the ingenious Robert Boston had contrived a mechanism by which a representation of a dove could be let down from the roof of the church at the desired moment. What strikes one most is the barefaced manner in which the transaction seems to have been entered in the accounts. Was it cynicism, or mere simplicity?" Why is it necessary to assume that there was any intention or desire to deceive?

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The annual report of the Glastonbury Antiquarian Society notes a gratifying increase of

members during 1902. The museum continues to attract a large number of visitors. During the year 2,000 paid for admission, and about 300 others were admitted free. At the annual meeting of the society, held early in the present year, the Very Rev. the Dean of Wells gave an interesting lecture on the Roman Wall in Cumberland, and the Rev. Prebendary Grant, the hon. secretary, read a paper on Peter King, Lord High Chancellor of England, and the first Recorder of Glastonbury, 1705-1708.

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The *South-Eastern Gazette* of March 31 had a full report of an interesting lecture at the Maidstone Museum, by Mr. J. H. Allchin, curator, on "Kent, and Some of its Celebrities." After dealing with the county in prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, and later times, the lecturer came to the Kentish "Celebrities," and gave a very full and careful account of William Caxton and his work.

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One of the most interesting old houses in Paris is the Hôtel de Lauzun, on the shady Quai d'Anjou. Once the home of the famous Duc de Lauzun, it remains intact and still magnificent, in scrupulous preservation. It has seen varying fortunes; but one of the most interesting periods of its history is that of the Club des Haschichins. This gathering of opium-eaters was mainly composed of literary men, whose names, hardly known then, are famous to day. Among these long-haired romantics were Roger de Beauvoir, Ferdinand Boissard, Barbey d'Aureville, Baudelaire, and last, but not least, Théophile Gautier, who so graphically described the strange delirium and dreams of paradise of the opium-eater. From the *Burlington Magazine* we learn that, sooner than allow the beautiful old hotel to be dismantled and its decorations carried off bodily to the new world, the heirs of the late owner, Baron Pichon, generously consented to sell it for a most moderate sum to the City of Paris, and the municipality intends to use it shortly as a museum of decorative art of the seventeenth century. Tapestries, furniture, and pictures of the epoch of Louis XIV. will be placed in the noble rooms.

## Breuning's Mission to England, 1595.

BY THE LATE WILLIAM BRENCHLEY RYE.

(Concluded from p. 113.)

**T**HE Count von Solms, to whom Breuning owed a grudge, had obtained permission from the Earl of Essex to see Her Majesty's houses, and for this purpose had started off with about twenty horses. Breuning, not liking to be outdone, was persuaded by the Earl and Mr. Wotton to visit these likewise, notwithstanding he had seen them seventeen years before.

"So then," he says, "on the 6th of May, having received letters of recommendation from the Earl of Essex, and being accompanied by my suite and also the three others—viz., Hormoldt, Rittell, and Krebs—who to enhance your Highness's honour had to attend upon us as often as we had to go to Court or to the principal Lords on your Highness's affairs, and the more so since the Hessian Ambassador (*i.e.*, Von Solms) was making a great noise and display, we went first to Richmond, thence to Nonsuch, Hampton Court, Oatlands, and Windsor, in all of which houses belonging to Her Majesty, including Whitehall in London, and also Greenwich (whither Her Majesty had repaired before our return), everything was thrown open to us and nothing concealed; thus great honour was shown us."

On May 8 he returned to London, and "made an agreement with Peter Pont, the master of the *Angel Gabriel*, to take him to Hamburg for about £8." (*Relation*, pp. 46, 47.)

The Duke had given Breuning several commissions to execute in England. He was to look out for a coach and horses, bloodhounds, silk stockings, and an English crossbow. (See his "Expenses," *post*, p. 136.) As for the coach, he traversed London all over, and at last selected one; he states that coaches of all kinds and varieties were to be met with in great number, but that horses were so valuable and dear that M. Sydenay (Sir Henry Sidney) and others told him that one would have to give double the value,

and then would have to take care that the bargain was kept. Breuning found two horses, both represented as good amblers, one of which was a roan, but the owner would not part with him for less than £36; the other was a white horse, which was offered to him at length for £23. From appearances Breuning apprehended no defect in him, but he soon discovered that the animal was not only spavined in the left fore-foot, but had other flaws besides. "So," he says, "I was therefore glad to be rid of him, and to have done with horse-dealing for the present." Maurice, Landgrave of Hesse, had a servant ("Lacqueien") staying in London for a long while on the look-out for horses,\* but for the reason above stated, up to the time of Breuning's departure he had accomplished nothing.

"As for bloodhounds," he adds, "I could find nothing particularly good, notwithstanding I made inquiries for a long time. M. Robert Sydenay, Governor of Flushing, told me that he would send out a couple to your Highness by the next opportunity, which he could depend upon. The twelve pair of stockings ('Stimpff'), of all colours except black and green, were selected to the best of my ability out of a large number."

A certain money transaction in the City caused Breuning much trouble and anxiety. He had been authorized by the Duke, in case of need, to raise a loan in his name to the amount of 400 crowns (£120) from German or other merchants in London. This pecuniary necessity arose, and Breuning applied to one Sebastian Speydel, who agreed to advance the required sum. Soon, however, he began to waver and raise many difficulties, and once insolently remarked that German Princes were in the habit of borrowing money, but in no hurry to repay, and that he would rather throw his money into the sea or the Thames. Breuning took the pains to refute this, especially as not being applicable to Wirtemberg, whereupon Speydel consented to supply the money. Again he made an excuse, which so angered Breuning that he called him an unprincipled old man ("einnem alten leichtfertigen man"), and

\* The Landgrave had a great fancy for horses. Dr. Dee, the astrologer, sold him twelve *Hungarish* horses for 300 dollars, in 1589. (See Dee's *Diary*.)

the Ambassador then discovered that Speydel had blurted out "ussgestossen" to other persons that he even suspected him! Spielman thereupon endeavoured to set matters straight, and once more Speydel promised, but Breuning finding that the transaction had become noised about the Court and among the merchants on the Exchange, refused to have anything more to do with Mr. Speydel. Spielman and other German friends upbraided him for his bad conduct, and Speydel pleaded earnestly for forgiveness. Eventually Breuning obtained the money from two other Germans, to be repaid in Germany "two months after date." This unlucky affair delayed Breuning's return journey, and as the wind was favourable, the captain would have sailed had he not been detained by the Lord Admiral on his account. (*Relation*, pp. 52, 53.)

But yet a greater source of annoyance to Breuning was his hearing in all directions of the busy proceedings of another Wirtemberg Ambassador in London, a rival in the person of a roguish adventurer named Stamler (see *England as Seen by Foreigners*, p. lxix), who gave out that he had been eleven months in London on His Highness's affairs, and had been commissioned by the Duke to transport out of England several hundred pieces of cloth duty free. Breuning felt convinced that his story was false, as he was certain that he would have heard at His Highness's Court if he had employed this Stamler as his agent in London. The London merchants in particular were enraged that a Duke of Wirtemberg should so act to their detriment. "In short," says Breuning, "this matter was spoken of daily at table, on the Exchange, and at Court, in so insulting, disgraceful, and contemptible a manner, as to grieve me to the very heart, and deprive me of sleep. So annoying, indeed, did it become, that the story was in everyone's mouth, and even great Lords insultingly asked whether I also had been sent for cloth." Breuning concludes thus: "From all this long story (*Relation*, pp. 54-62), your Highness will see and believe that it has not a little impeded your Highness's desire, and it will still further hinder it unless your Highness will at the earliest moment give the order, in writing, to the Earl of Essex, and

have this Stamler expelled from the English Court."\*

Breuning sums up his proceedings with a few encouraging words, and advises constant perseverance; he enumerates the obstacles and impediments he has met with, and makes various suggestions and recommendations for future guidance. He would have letters written to those Lords and Gentlemen who have been aiding and useful—viz., to Lord Burghley and his son, Sir Robert Cecil, M. Fontaine, Signor Wotton, M. Sydenay, and John Spielman. M. Fontaine, whom he describes as "a man of an active mind and fruitful in expedients,"† furnished him with some hints as to future proceedings with the Earl of Essex, whose humours ("humores") Fontaine well knows from long experience. He suggests that it might be expedient and assist the cause of His Highness to make an occasional present to the Earl, who regards honours more than he does wealth, seeking to make his name known among German Princes; for instance, if a fine horse, or something novel and rare, serviceable for arms or armour, were now and then sent, they probably would not be displeasing to His Lordship. He says: "I have also heard that nothing would be more welcome or valued than a complete suit of handsome and well-made armour made to fit the Earl's body." (*Relation*, pp. 68-71.)

Having now obtained his passport, Breuning repaired to the Court at Greenwich and took leave of the friendly Earl of Essex, thank-

\* His Highness notes in the margin "A rope round his neck!"—"Einen Strikh an Hals."

† In the next year (May, 1596) a "mischance happened to M. de la Fontaine, very dangerous, he having been carried by the violence of the stream into the Water-mill at London Bridge through the negligence of a young waterman. To save himself the better, he leap'd out of the boat before he came to the fall of the water, and was carried through under the wheel and divers lighters as far as Billingsgate before he was recovered, and there he was miraculously preserved. He was very sorely bruised in the forehead, but without any great danger of life, the skull being sound." (Birch's *Queen Elizabeth*, ii. 6.) La Fontaine was Minister of the French Church in London, and Secretary Villeroy's agent in England. On the accession of James I. he headed a deputation from the foreign churches in England to congratulate the new monarch. His address was delivered in French at Greenwich. He appears to have been in some way mixed up in the Cobham-Raleigh plot in 1603.

ing him for the innumerable favours and courtesies shown to him, and for his interest in promoting His Highness's cause. He wished to take leave also of Lord Burghley and Sir Robert Cecil, but Spiellman told him that the old Lord Treasurer was ill ("übell vff were") in London. He parted from his friends Sydney, Stafford, and La Fontaine, thanking them for their kindly offices, and on May 15 he says: "In the name of God I travelled again from London. (*Relation*, p. 62.) There were sixteen of us; for not only the three Wirtembergers, but several other Germans joined me, chiefly because they hoped by such means to visit Her Majesty's ships of war at Rochester, which are not easily to be seen. At noon we came to Mr. Spiellman's house at Dartford ('Derfferth'), which is midway between London and Gravesend.\* I was with all my party magnificently treated by him, and he showed me much honour for your Highness's sake. In truth, the whole time I was in London Mr. Spiellman exerted himself to the best of his power to bring your Highness's affairs to a favourable issue. On the 16th we hired post-horses and rode to Rochester, five [eight] English miles distant from Gravesend, to see the ships of war belonging to Her Majesty."† On the 17th Breuning and his party took shipping at Gravesend; but on the 19th, owing to contrary winds, the *Angel Gabriel* was obliged to run into Harwich, where they remained four days, and after encountering rough, stormy weather, arrived at Hamburg on May 28, 1595.

This was the last visit paid to England by the faithful Hans Jacob Breuning von Buchenbach, whose portrait is prefixed to his *Eastern Travels*, 1612. It represents the features of an intelligent, careworn man, with short hair, moustache and beard, and wearing an enormously high starched ruff or collar. The emblematical subjects and mottoes which surround it would seem to have reference to his own chequered diplomatic career, as well as to his master's ultimate success and final contentment in the acquisition of the Garter from Queen Elizabeth's more pliable successor in 1603.‡

\* See "Expenses," *post*.

† *Ibid*.

‡ Lord Spencer was sent to Stuttgart to invest the Duke. His Lordship's "Jurnall" is preserved among

# MY EXPENSES IN ENGLAND.

March 26, 1595.

We came to Gravesend in England.  
Paid the skipper from Flushing to England,  
10 gld. (*gulden*, or *florins*; at 3s. 9d.) £ s. d.  
1 17 6  
Spent at Gravesend, where we stayed the  
night, 2 gld. 2 bz. (*batsen*: a batz  
= 3d.) .. .. 0 8 0  
To the waterman who put us on shore,  
4 bz. .. .. 0 1 0

March 27.

For the passage from Gravesend to London,  
1 gld. 1 bz. .. .. 0 4 0  
Spent at the *White Bear* [in London],  
3 gld. 3 bz. .. .. 0 12 0  
Item: for watching Hans Heinrich Stamler  
9 days, at 1 crown per diem, as I  
feared he might go abroad, 9 kronnen  
(a crown = 6s.) 14 gld. 6 bz. .. 2 14 0  
Item: for board with Priart, a Frenchman,  
7 weeks, from the 28th of March,  
188 gld. 4 bz. .. .. 35 6 0  
Likewise, spent at my departure, including  
all accounts, 6 gld. 14 bz. .. 1 6 0  
Presents in the kitchen and to the house-  
servant, 3 gld. 3 bz. .. .. 0 12 0  
To Her Majesty's Trumpeters who received  
us at our first coming, 3 gld. 3 bz. .. 0 12 0  
To Her Majesty's Herald and eight  
Trumpeters, who came to us after  
St. George's Feast, 3 gld. 3 bz. .. 0 12 0  
Item: during the whole time we were in  
London, paid for conveyance by the  
Thames to the Court and Greenwich  
(*vff der Teims gen hoff vnnd Grüne-  
witz*), or to other Lords, which neces-  
sarily happened almost every day,  
for our lodging was far distant,  
12 gld. 12 bz. .. .. 2 8 0  
Fees to the Watermen who conveyed us  
to the Court on St. George's Day,  
3 gld. 3 bz. .. .. 0 12 0  
Given to the Coachmen of Her Majesty  
and of the Earl of Essex, who took  
us at various times to the Court,  
4 gld. 12 bz. .. .. 0 18 0  
To the exiled Bishop of Philopopolis  
(Philippopolis) from Greece, who  
applied to me as His Highness's  
Ambassador, 12 bz. .. .. 0 3 0  
Paid the Secretary for the seal on the  
Royal Passport, 3 gld. 3 bz. .. 0 12 0  
Spent 1 crown when I required the copy  
of the Credentials, 1 gld. 9 bz. .. 0 6 0  
Paid to another Secretary of the Earl of  
Essex for a ticket of admission to  
Her Majesty's Houses, 1 gld. 9 bz. .. 0 6 0

the MSS. at Spencer House, St. James's. One of the Duke's children, Frederick Achilles, at this time twelve years old, is noted in the margin as "the exceeding fatt yonge man." (Hist. MSS. Comm., Second Report, p. 20; herein misalled "one of the children of Frederick Achilles.")



[illegible]

Item: 12 pair of fine Silk Stockings	£	s.	d.
( <i>Stimpff</i> ), one pair with another,			
about 6 French crowns .. ..	21	12	0
For the English Coach ( <i>den Englieschen</i>			
<i>wagen</i> ), together with harness for the			
horses .. ..	34	0	0
For a cover for the small coach .. ..	0	12	0
For a cross-bow, 15 crowns .. ..	4	10	0

[Total .. .. £154 15 9]

The expenditure of the entire journey amounted to  
£256 10s.

to dislodge the Royalists from it also. After quitting the house, they held the bridge "for a tyme; which in regard of the Trent which comes under it, and we could approache it but one way, where they had made a strange bulwarke, the attempt was difficult, yet the valour of our men overcame it, and drove both commanders and souldiers out of our countrey." All through the war, with a few exceptions, the Royalists were no



FIG. 1.—SWARKESTON BRIDGE.

## Ramblings of an Antiquary.

BY GEORGE BAILEY.

### IV.—SWARKESTON AND THE BATTLE OF HOPTON HEATH.

(See vol. xxxviii., pp. 331-337.)

**A**FTER the Battle of Swarkeston, the Parliamentary General reported that they killed seven or eight, wounded many, and effectually dismantled Sir John Harpur's house, "soe that the enemy never had a mind to fortifie the same againe." One cannot help wondering, on seeing how strong a position the bridge (Fig. 1) occupies, that they were able

match for the Parliamentary army, which had the best soldiers. After this battle Sir John Gell and his forces had to betake themselves into Staffordshire to assist in retaking Stafford; he first sent Major Mollanus with 200 "ffoot" and a small cannon to Uttoxeter, but after waiting there three days for additional help, which did not come, he retreated in the night to Derby. And now Lord Brooke had entered Lichfield, but was shot by "Dumb Dyott," thus rendering it necessary for Sir John Gell to hasten there to take his place, and the city soon surrendered. This had no sooner been accomplished than a letter, urging him to hasten to him with all his force, reached him from Sir William Brereton who was near Hopton Heath,

where he was engaged in augmenting and concentrating his forces before attacking the Royalists at Stafford. Accordingly Sir John hastened thither, and they together marched for Hopton Heath. Gell commanding all the "ffoott," and Brereton the horse, they soon perceived the "enemy" approaching under the command of the Earl of Northampton, in number 1,200 horse. "Whereuppon hee sett his ffoott in order of battalis, and Sir Wm. his horse." The General immediately attacked the horse, who "presently rann away"! He then attended to the "ffoott," who had been left to themselves; but Sir John says, "hee gave them such a salute, that the enemy, in a disordered maner, drew off and marched towards Stafford," leaving the Earl of Northampton, Captain Middleton, and other officers, and about 100 dragoons, dead on the heath; and Colonel Gell naively says: "And of our side three carters and two souldyers were slayne, wee lost two casks of drakes, which the dragoons had drawne a great distance from the ffoott, under the hedge to save themselves." Then each went their way, for it was evidently a drawn battle. Gell retreated to Uttoxeter, taking the body of the Earl, whom he caused to be buried in the Earl of Devonshire's sepulchre at All Saints, Derby, where he still lies, being buried on June 4, 1643. It has been said that Sir John Gell was wounded in the neck by a ball in this battle; and his leathern doublet, which weighs 11 pounds (Fig. 2), and which is still possessed by the family, shows a hole in the collar caused by a projectile. The Lysons also give a copy of the doctor's bill, from which the following extracts are made. Amongst the items are several "gargarisms" and "vesicatories" for the neck, and he was also ordered to take broth, which is charged 1s. each time, so that the wound in his neck evidently had rendered mastication difficult; there was also a spiritual balsam, 10s.; five papers of bezoar and magist. powders, 15s.; a cordial syrup to take them in, 2s.; a plaister to stop bleeding, 1s., and another for the spleen, 3s. 6d.; and many other curious medicaments, the total cost of them being £13 9s. The dates of the account were July 7, 1646, to August 22. This proves that the above statement is legendary, because that par-

ticular battle took place on March 19, 1642, three years earlier, so that the wound in Sir John's neck must have been made nearly at the end of the war. The Gell MS. concludes in October, 1646.\*

It does not come within the province of these ramblings to follow Sir John Gell and his companions all through their exploits, our intention being to show some of the marks of destruction wrought by them which are still in evidence. There are a few relics of Sir John still in possession of the family. His large standard is in good preservation.



FIG. 2.—THE LEATHERN DOUBLET OF SIR JOHN GELL.

It is of yellow silk, and has the blue stars of their arms inserted. At the top left-hand corner is also inserted the banner of St. George—a red cross on a white ground. The flag is perforated in several places by shot. There are also some of the small cannon called "drakes"; of one of these a drawing was given earlier. During the restoration of Wirksworth Church in 1870, the workmen found the grave of Sir John, and in it there was a small copper-plate, which had been upon his coffin. The size was  $6\frac{1}{2} \times 5$  inches, and

\* Glover, vol. i., appendix, p. 81.

upon it was engraved in Roman letters this inscription, with the second line squeezed in between the others, as here shown, in smaller letters. An early volume of the *Reliquary* has a full-size rubbing of this plate:

S <sup>R</sup>	IOHN	GELL	BARR <sup>T</sup>
KNIGHT OF YE SHEARE FOR YE COVNTY OF DARBY			
ONE	OF	YE	MEMBERS
OF	THIS	HON <sup>RBL</sup>	CONUE
NTION	DYED	Y <sup>E</sup>	TH <sup>8</sup> DAY
OF	FEB <sup>RY</sup>	768 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	IN YE 76
YEARE	OF	HIS	AGE

It is curious to notice how parsimonious the Parliament were in their payments to those who had risked their lives and fortunes in the war. Here is a specimen taken from the Gell MS.: "For all the aforesaid several good services done by Coln<sup>l</sup> Gell, his officers and souldyers, the horsemen were disbanded with £4. 6. o. apiece, and the foott with £1. 6. o. apiece, and the officers never a penny to this day, being most of them two yeares pay in arreare." Sir John received £46, having spent above £5,000 of his own, beside the loss he sustained when the Royalists plundered his house. On the other hand, they took good care to make the Royalists pay. Derbyshire was ordered to raise £5,000, which was to be repaid out of compositions of the estates of Royalists; Sir John Harpur of Swarkeston, January 10, 1645, to settle £110 per annum, viz., £20 on the Vicar of Barrow, and £40 on the church at Ticknall, and £50 on that at Repton, for which he is allowed £583, reducing his fine from £4,583 to £4,000; Sir John of Calke to pay £587 18s. 2d.; and in 1655, by an Ordinance of Parliament for decimation of Cavaliers, whereby all who bore arms or interested themselves for Charles I. were to pay a tenth of what was left of their estates to support the Commonwealth, without regard to future compositions or any articles upon which they surrendered, so that for both sides civil war proved an expensive business.

Swarkeston Bridge, of which Fig. 1 (*ante*) is the view of that part which crosses the Trent, was again brought into prominence in 1745, when it was again fortified (and the great earthworks still remain) to oppose the passage of the Young Pretender, who had arrived at Ashbourne, and was in possession of the Hall, where some of the doors still bear the names of officers quartered there, just as they were written then, with white chalk, though afterwards made permanent by being painted upon with white paint. A rag of the Pretender's plaid was also there preserved. After resting for a short time, they hastened on as far as Derby, arriving there at five o'clock of December 4. The story of his doings at Derby are well known, and need not be repeated here; but a good deal of rustic valour was displayed by the simple inhabitants of the villages he was expected to pass through, and it is amusing to read now of how they furbished their antiquated and rusty firearms. The late J. J. Briggs, of King's Newton,\* relates how the neighbouring villagers of Weston held a council, and sent as a scout one of the shrewdest among them to go a little way on the road to Derby, to see whether the "rebels" were coming, and two others were given *three quarts* of ale apiece to go and watch for them, while William Rose, the blacksmith, was busy mending the "town musquet," for which job he was to receive 1s. ! It was further decided to spend 1s. 6d. in powder, with which to load the aforesaid "musquet." Very fortunately for them all, their valour was rendered useless by the hasty retreat from Derby of Charles Edward and all his rabble on the next day, December 5. A day of thanksgiving having been appointed for their deliverance, the village constable gave a thank-offering of 2s. 6d. ! How charming was the primitive simplicity of these worthy old fellows, who thought that an army of somewhere about 9,000 men could be routed by them and their rusty old musket !

The celebrated bridge is well worth seeing; it is in a delightful neighbourhood, full of picturesque beauty and historic interest. A pretty villa of the Crewes, built in the reign of George III., and now a farmhouse,

\* *The Trent, and other Poems*, notes.



pleasantly embosomed in trees, taking in from its windows the fine river and bridge, as well as the ruins of the old Hall, is seen from it. The bridge was rebuilt and widened in 1801. There are, of course, legendary tales of the bridge and its builders, and we give here a sketch (Fig. 3) of a picturesque bit of ruin of the old manor-house of Stanton-by-Bridge, seen on the hill on the right on crossing the fields by the stile at the foot of the bridge. Two maiden ladies are said to have lived there, daughters of the Countess

nently before the public until quite recently, when one of the newly-invented Councils for which the closing years of the nineteenth century were remarkable, finding it absolutely necessary to do some repairs to a part of it, decided to repair the fine old stone structure with "blue bricks," and they did it!

Various dates have been assigned for the building of this bridge; it and the now demolished old bridge at Burton, which was defended by one of the Harpurs of Littleover



FIG. 3.—REMAINS OF STANTON-BY-BRIDGE HALL.

Bellamont. They, it is said, spent all their fortune upon the long causeway, and were reduced to the necessity of spinning to earn a living. There was a Countess of the name, a second wife of Sir John Harpur of Breadsall; she married again after Sir John's death to the Earl of that name; but no maiden ladies of that name could have lived at this old house, because the family of Pilkington were living there from 1494 to 1779.\* The bridge has not been promi-

as before stated, were thought to be of about the same date, Mr. J. J. Briggs having stated that he distinctly saw during repairs to it in his time the date 1192 on a stone in the centre of the wall, but whether this applied to the part which crosses the river or to the long causeway is not clear. It is not all of the same date, the latter being later than the bridge proper. The Burton bridge was thought to have been built in the time of Bernard, Abbot of Burton, about 1174. This is Erdswick's opinion, which he

\* *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iv., p. 419.

bases upon an ancient document, "one William-de-la-Wade, in Bernard's time having 'dedit terram ponti de Burton 6 denarius annuatim sibi et heredibus suis imperpetuam,'" etc. Shaw, however, says this must have been for its repair, and not its building, and there is other evidence to the same effect, rendering it probable that it was built about the time of the Conquest, which may also be the date of the *original* Swarkeston bridge.



## The Law of Treasure Trove.

BY WILLIAM MARTIN, M.A., LL.D.

(Continued from p. 105.)

### 2. THE PLACE OF THE DEPOSIT.

**T**HE place where the deposited treasure has been found is of small importance, except in so far as it may lead to presumptions as to the intention with which the treasure was put away—if, indeed, a knowledge of such intention be requisite. Provided other attributes are present, it little matters where treasure is found deposited. It is necessary, however, to discuss the point, inasmuch as here again there is verbal divergence between the opinions expressed by Coke and Blackstone respectively. The *Dialogus*, when discussing the rights of the Crown, says: *Sic et thesaurus effossa tellure vel aliter inventus* (lib. ii., 10). From this it is clear that whether the treasure was dug from the earth or was discovered elsewhere was immaterial. Coke, it will be remembered, says: "Treasure trove is when any gold, etc., hath been of ancient time hidden, wheresoever it be found . . ." In explanation he adds: "Whether it be of ancient time hidden in the ground, it is all the same." Blackstone apparently takes this statement as all-comprehensive, for he states, when speaking of treasure trove, "If it be found on the sea or *upon* the earth, it doth not belong to the King" (the italics are Blackstone's). It is clear, however, that Blackstone had not in mind the case of treasure hidden in a tangled thicket—

surely a safe temporary hiding-place—or a hoard secreted *upon* the earth below the floorboards, or, like that of Silas Marner, in a crock below his hearthstone. On the house being razed, the thicket stubbed up, or, indeed, on a denudation of superincumbent soil, is it conceivable that the Crown would forego its claim simply because the treasure was hidden upon the earth, and not within it? It will be well, however, to defer the fuller consideration of the meaning to be attached to the wording "found . . . upon the earth" when dealing with "the Intention of the Depositor" (*infra*).

Whether treasure be secreted in the house, as Samuel Pepys tells us was his capital, or above in the ceiling, or in a palliasse, it is much the same. That hiding-places like these have been employed in times of old ought to occasion but little surprise, when it is remembered that formerly, if a person wished to accumulate capital, there were but few opportunities afforded him. A goldsmith or silversmith might utilize his money, perhaps, but as regards banks, as we know them to-day, they were characteristically absent. He might let a Jew trade with his specie, but in such a case he ran the risk of his savings being looked upon as treasure trove, as was the case in 1276, when, so we learn from the Patent Rolls, on the arrest of a Jew at Stanford, a sum of money found concealed within the walls of his house was seized as treasure trove! The Rolls inform us further that a mandate was issued for delivery of the seizure to Luke de Luke, to the King's use.

As regards "the place of the deposit," Coke well sums up the matter when he says: "Whether it be of ancient time hidden in the ground, or in the roof, or walls, or other part of a castle, house, building, ruins, or elsewhere," it is none the less treasure trove.

### 3. THE INTENTION OF THE DEPOSITOR.

Precious metal having been lost accidentally may be found by one to whom the owner is unknown and by whom the owner cannot be found. Again, money deliberately abandoned by its owner, as by the scattering of largesse, may be seized by one of a crowd.

In neither of these cases does the gold or silver, as the case may be, constitute treasure trove, for, to use Coke's wording, it has not "been of ancient time hidden." From the authorities it might be taken that "hiding" was essential to treasure trove. This word, then, requires attention. The word "to hide" means either "to put or keep out of sight" simply—that is, without an implication of further simultaneous intention; or it may mean "to conceal intentionally from the view or notice of others" (the *New English Dictionary*). Blackstone says:

It seems it is the hiding and not the abandoning it that gives the King a property. . . . This difference clearly arises from the different intentions which the law implies in the owner. A man that hides his treasure in a secret place evidently does not mean to relinquish his property, but reserves a right of claiming it again when he sees occasion; and if he dies, and the secret also dies with him, the law gives it to the King in part of his royal revenue (1 Com. 296).

From this passage it would not be difficult to conclude that Blackstone had in mind a putting out of sight with the intention of secreting. Coke appears to leave the matter open.

Here, then, in the absence of undeniable authority, we are in a difficulty, for which meaning are we to take as correctly representative of the law? If we adopt the meaning "to put out sight" simply, the Crown will have the right to much that is denied it, if the true meaning connotes an intention to conceal from the knowledge of others. That this is not merely academic can be seen by the question whether the King has a right to the contents of sepulchral mounds and graves, to coins within or beneath memorial stones, to votive offerings deposited at holy spots, or within conventicles or ecclesiastical establishments that have vanished from sight and memory. In these cases, although there is an ancient deposit without secrecy, yet there is a concealment from view. On this point we may refer again to the *Laws of Edward the Confessor* (xiv.), where we find:

Treasures out of the earth belong to the King, unless found in a church or burial-ground; and if found there, gold belongs to the King; silver, half to the King, and half to the church where the silver was found.

It would seem, therefore, that in the time of Henry II. the Crown had no compunction in seizing treasure that accompanied interments.

Again, in the *Dialogus*, when treating of the rights of the Crown, there occurs the wording: *Sic et thesaurus effossa tellure, vel aliter inventus* (l. ii., 10)—no limitation as to the site of the exhumation.

Further, if Bracton's definition is considered, the word *depositio* is used. Now, in Roman law the idea accompanying a *depositum* is almost antithetical to a hiding with the object of secreting. A *depositum* consisted in the delivery of an object into custody for the benefit of the depositor. The ownership was not transferred. Hence with a *depositum* there was present essentially the intention of reclamation. When Bracton formulated his definition, considering how he drew upon Roman law in his compilation, it is most unlikely that there was present to his mind any suggestion of secrecy when he employed the word *depositio*. If "hiding" had occurred to him, it is not improbable that he would have used the word *occultatio*, which, indeed, he does when treating of the fraudulent concealment of treasure trove. Consequently, then, we may take it that Bracton did not concern himself with the necessity for importing into his definition any idea of secrecy or of a deposit with the intention of reclamation. He was probably content with the fact, and if any intention was to be introduced by the use of the word *depositio*, it would not be that of a secret concealment. It is unlikely, too, that this view could have been absent from Coke when he was considering the subject. We are therefore forced to the conclusion that Coke's meaning was a negative one, viz., that, for ownerless treasure that had been discovered to be the property of the Crown, it must be treasure—e.g., that had not been lost and had not been intentionally abandoned by its true owner. The same remark applies to the exposition (*supra*) by Blackstone, with the addition that in all probability the subject was but cursorily examined by him, for he knew as well as anybody how laborious it was to write rhetorically and yet at the same time to preserve great accuracy. The view taken that the use of

the word "hiding" was negative, and that it did not import the meaning that hiding—*i.e.*, concealment—was an essential element in treasure trove, is strengthened by Finch's definition, which runs:

So of goods whereof no man claims any property, as treasure trove hid within the earth, not upon the earth, nor in the sea, or *coin trove*, although it be not hid.

This qualification concerning "coin trove" is but a repetition of that in the *Abridgment* by Brooke (*ob.* 1558), a statement founded upon a case (27 Ass., pl. 19) the report of which, with a comment, Brooke gives thus:

Present fuit que J.S. aver trové C marcas d'ore & argent queur deviendre al maynes A que vient & dit que rien devient à son maynes prist &c et sic vide que coyne troue coment que ne soynt abscondit est treasour troue ut patet hic.

Whatever may be settled ultimately as to the absence or presence of the intention of hiding, concealing, or secreting—a settlement necessary for the determination of the true ownership of the contents of burial mounds—Judge Baylis, K.C., gave his opinion that finds of precious metal with interments are not of treasure trove (43 *Arch. Jour.*, 341). Whether this is a more comfortable doctrine than the knowledge of ownership being in the Crown is open to question when we consider what would happen when a cemetery or churchyard is ransacked for dental gold, rings, or for other objects of both intrinsic and sentimental value. To whom, also, shall we say belong the coins that as late as the sixteenth century have been buried with the dead, in order that they might be the better received into the other world? (39 *Sussex Arch. Coll.* 219).

Well, whatever the law is—and it is not unreasonable to suppose that legally the Crown is the owner of this unexploited source of wealth—it is certain that the official mind has felt no difficulty in the matter, if, as is stated, the Crown has been in the habit of seizing, when it has had the opportunity, the contents of barrows and other places of sepulture.

Here, then, as in the other cases, we must wait for a definite pronouncement from our

lawgivers, and the more ardent is our thirst for knowledge, the longer should be our purse.

#### 4. IGNORANCE AS TO PRESENT OWNERSHIP.

"Whereof no person can prove any property" is Coke's wording; "the owner thereof being unknown," that of Blackstone. If the actual depositor of the treasure be known, then, of course, although the find in every other respects satisfies the requirements for treasure trove, the King has no right to the treasure. When Bracton introduced the word *modo* into the Roman Law definition, he meant there is "now" no record of the *depositio*. If the depositor was the owner or possessor of the goods in question, and he be dead, his successors step in the ordinary manner into the position held by him. Only when his successors cannot be traced does the Crown claim the goods. Statham (1470) mentions, in a quaint mixture of Norman-French and Latin, a case in Michaelmas term of 22 Henry VI. where substantially this point was decided.

The *Mirror of Justices* says:

To the alienation of treasure found, he may justify it if he be privileged or authorized so to do. Or he may say that he himself put it there, or such other whom he remembreth; whereby no action accrued to the King (cap. 3, § 28).

There being practically no question on this point, but little remains to be said. It may, however, be mentioned that the accrual of ownerless treasure to the King is not unlike the *quasi* escheat that occurs on the death of an illegitimate person who dies unmarried and intestate, in which case his property passes to the Crown.

#### 5. THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE FIND, AND THE PRESUMPTIONS TO BE DRAWN THEREFROM.

Having dealt thus far with the law in the abstract, the much more difficult task of its application to the circumstances of a particular find remains. Apart from any question as to alloys, jewels in precious settings, and of raiment, it is easy to settle whether a find is of precious metal. Further, there is but little difficulty in discovering whether the owner is known; but as regards the



intention of the depositor, whether the property was secreted, *i.e.*, hidden, or whether it was advertently abandoned by the owner, or accidentally lost, these questions may be, and are, usually most difficult of solution. To deal with the intention to any degree of satisfaction, a knowledge of all the circumstances of the find is required and the value of each circumstance estimated. With this knowledge a conclusion—often, indeed, a rough one—as to whether the gold or silver “hath been of ancient time hidden” may be arrived at.

Some hypothetical circumstances will be now adduced and discussed. Any conclusions, however, that are mentioned must be considered as presumptions merely which, for example, may be laid before a jury for selection and application. That because so-and-so were the concomitant circumstances of a particular find, it must not be taken that the law has settled that the presumptions to be drawn are such as to constitute the find treasure trove. No doubt in course of time, if actions before the Courts became frequent, the presence of certain characteristics would bring about irrebuttable presumptions in favour of, or against, treasure trove. In such instances, probably the function of the jury would be to settle the facts of the find, leaving the question of the legal aspect as derived from those facts to be determined by the Court. But hitherto the number of reported cases that have been decided by the judiciary is too small to enable it to be said that, when such and such are the circumstances, the legal result, *presumptio juris et de jure*, is that the particular find is or is not treasure trove.

If by Coke's “hidden” is meant secreting with the view to reclamation, this intention can be presumed only by a knowledge of all the circumstances. Let us take the case of treasure found under the soil or discovered in the walls of a castle. It would not be difficult to presume a deposit for safety—in fact, a secreting with the idea to reclamation at a seasonable time, as, for instance, when impending danger was at an end. But *beati possidentes*; whether the presumption indicated would be sufficient to shift the onus of proof of treasure trove upon those who claim on behalf of the Crown is difficult

to say. Suppose, however, a ploughman in the course of his employment turned out from the soil a single gold ring or other article of personal adornment, may we not conclude with Sir Robert Findlay, A.G., “that the ring could not under the circumstances be rightly called treasure trove, because it does not appear to have been placed where it was found by any person desirous of hiding it”? “No doubt,” continues the opinion, “the circumstances of the finding must be the sole basis of any presumption of hiding; as, for instance, if a number of articles are found collected together in a vase, or buried in a manner inconsistent with their having got into their position through an accident” (*Proceed. Soc. Ant.*, November, 1892). When clear evidence of the deposit of the treasure within a sepulchral barrow is available, we cannot get much farther as to the allocation of ownership than we have already stated. As mentioned, we must wait until the matter is cleared up authoritatively. By open retention of such articles, His Majesty's Treasury would be forced, if it desired the articles, to take steps for a settlement of the law, as, for instance, by bringing a civil action for their recovery. If the circumstances are such as to show an accidental loss, then the lost goods, when found, are not treasure trove. So, too, if the articles are discovered upon the surface of the soil, and no evidence is forthcoming that they at any time have been hidden; but suppose it appears that the place of the find was the site of a former habitation, then a fair presumption would be that the coins or objects were secreted for safety with the intention of taking them again when the occasion permitted.

Yet again, suppose the site of the find to be the bed of an ancient river, lake, or estuary which had run dry, or an alluvial deposit, the presumption would follow that the articles were lost from a ship or boat, in which case they would not constitute treasure trove. These examples will serve to show how extremely important is a knowledge of all the circumstances of a find, and how essential it is that the circumstances should be carefully noted. Consequently, then, even the geology of the district should be carefully examined, and perhaps, as regards

the articles themselves, their cleaning might be well deferred until steps had been taken for an expert examination of the soil with which they were encrusted.

In the next, the concluding article, the last topic, viz., the title to treasure trove arising from a consideration of Coke's definition, will be dealt with. The subject will then be continued under the headings of—the official inquiries into alleged cases of treasure trove; the concealment of treasure trove; the disposal of treasure trove; and the remuneration to the finder. Lastly, a few conclusions and recommendations arising out of the treatment of the subject will be given.

(To be concluded.)



## The Hundreds of Warwickshire at the Time of the Domesday Survey.

BY BENJAMIN WALKER, A.R.I.B.A.

**I**N the *Constitutional History of England*\* Dr. Stubbs remarks that at the time of the Domesday Survey Warwickshire was divided into twelve Hundreds, and this statement has been repeated by Professor Maitland in his *Domesday Book and Beyond*.† A reference to Domesday Book itself, however, will show that this is incorrect, and that the county of Warwick was not divided into twelve Hundreds, but into ten, namely, in alphabetical order: Berricestone (sometimes spelt Bedricestone), Bomelau, Coleshelle, Fernecumbe, Fexhole, Honesberie (sometimes spelt Onesberie), Meretone, Patelau, Stanlei, and Tremelau (sometimes spelt Tremeslau). At the present time not one of these names remains as the name of a Hundred,‡ and the number has been reduced from ten to

\* Vol. i., table at p. 112.

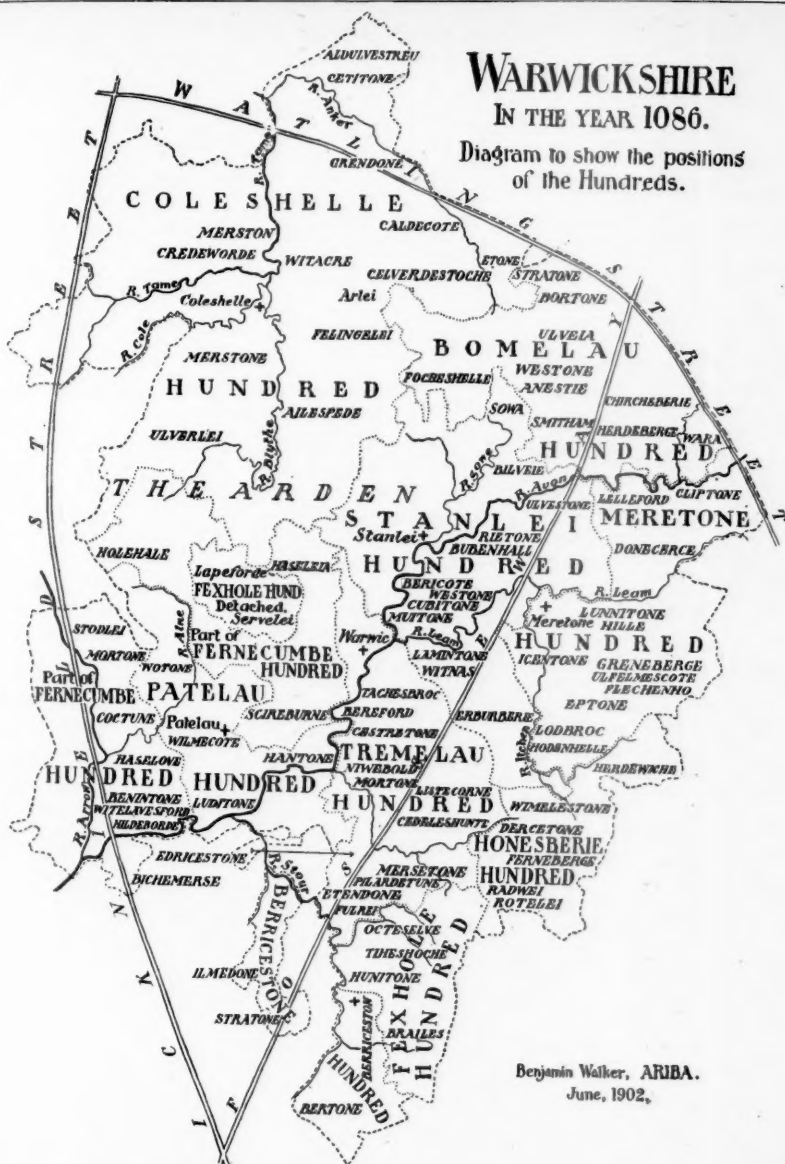
† P. 459.

‡ See Sir Henry Ellis's *General Introduction to Domesday Book*, vol. i., p. 34: "The names of the Hundreds in the respective counties have undergone great changes . . . in Warwickshire there is not one now remaining out of the ten there set down."

four, namely: Barlichway, Hemlingford, Kineton, and Knightlow. The following paper is an attempt to indicate the position and boundaries of the original Domesday Hundreds.

The system adopted by the Domesday scribes for the codification of the returns sent in by the Conqueror's Commissioners is well known. Each county was taken separately, and all the manors in it which were held by the same tenant-in-chief were collected together and entered under his name. Against each manor was written the name of the Hundred in which it lay, and in those cases where the tenant-in-chief held several manors in the same Hundred all of them were brought together, and the name of the Hundred was written once only, at the beginning of the group.

This system, if it had been carefully carried out, would have made the task of reconstructing the Domesday Hundreds an extremely simple one, for every manor could have been referred at once, and without any question, to its proper Hundred. Unfortunately, however, the Domesday scribes were most careless in this matter. For instance, the Warwickshire portion opens, as is usual, with a list of the manors held in that county by the Conqueror. This begins: "Terra Regis. In Fexhole Hundred. Rex tenet Brailes, Comes Eduinus tenuit," etc. Then follow, in order, entries relating to Quintone and Waleborne, Bedeford, Stanlei, Coleshelle, Cotes, and Sutone. Bearing in mind the system to which I have just referred, of grouping the manors together according to the Hundreds in which they lay, we should suppose that all these manors were members of Fexhole Hundred, as that is the Hundred written at the head of the list, and no mention is made of any other. The position of Fexhole Hundred can be easily ascertained from the Domesday Book; it was in the south of the county, and is now contained within the Hundred of Kineton, in which Hundred, therefore, all these places ought now to be found. Bedeford, however, is now in Barlichway Hundred, Stanlei in Knightlow Hundred, and Coleshelle and Sutone in Hemlingford Hundred, so that it is very improbable if these four places were ever in Fexhole Hundred. In



fact, as far as two of them are concerned, we may go farther, and say they were certainly never any part of Fexhole Hundred; for we find that in Domesday

times there was a Stanlei Hundred and a Coleshelle Hundred, and we may be sure that Stanlei and Coleshelle themselves were members of the Hundreds to which they

gave their names. The other places mentioned—Cotes, Quintone and Waleborne, and Brailes—are now in Kineton Hundred; but as Cotes, and Quintone and Waleborne, are in that part of it which, in Domesday times, was known as Tremelau Hundred, I believe that the only royal manor which was in Fexhole Hundred was the first in the list—Brailes—and that the note "In Fexhole Hundred" referred to this manor only, and to none of the others, against each of which the scribe ought to have written the name of some other Hundred if he had carried out his work properly.

This carelessness of the scribes in failing to note the change from one Hundred to another is the greatest difficulty in the way of obtaining from the Domesday Book (the only available source as far as Warwickshire is concerned) correct lists of the manors in the several Hundreds, but it is so well known that it is unnecessary to multiply examples.

The method I adopted to overcome this difficulty was as follows: I first made a complete list of all the places against which the name of a Hundred is written, these being the only places which one can be sure are in the Hundreds indicated; then I drew a sketch map of the county, and marked all these places upon it, by which means I obtained a general idea of the relative positions of the Domesday Hundreds and their relation to the present Hundreds; and then, using this as a key, I went through the record entry by entry, and allotted each place mentioned to the Hundred to which there seemed the greatest reason to believe it belonged. The resulting lists must, of course, be considered as only approximately correct; for some places, especially those on the borders of the Hundreds, I cannot be sure are entered correctly, but I do not think the errors can be very numerous.

In order to find out the Hundred to which each place belonged, I followed all the clues which presented themselves. Some of these I shall indicate farther on, but three, interesting from the fact that they are furnished by the text itself, I shall mention here. It is recorded that Turchil de Warwic (XVII.) held  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hides in Rietone in Stanlei Hundred, 4 in Patitone,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in Langedone, and 5 in Machitone, which would lead one

to suppose that Patitone, Langedone, and Machitone were all in Stanlei Hundred, the same as Rietone. But anyone familiar with the county would feel doubtful of this, for Rietone is in the valley of the Avon, and is now a member of the Hundred of Knightlow, whereas Patitone and the rest are in the valley of the Blythe, and are members of the present Hundred of Hemlingford. As, however, the members of a Hundred were not always contiguous (there is a considerable distance, for instance, between the two parts into which the Domesday Hundred of Fexhole was divided), the question presents itself: Were Patitone and the immediately following manors in a detached portion of Stanlei Hundred; or were they in some different Hundred altogether, and is this another example of the carelessness on the part of the scribes, to which I have already referred, of omitting to note the change from one Hundred to another? An examination of the text will at once settle this point, for after Patitone a blank space may be noticed, evidently reserved for the name of the Hundred in which Patitone and the immediately following manors lay, from which it is clear that this group of manors did not form any part of Stanlei Hundred in Domesday times. The text gives no help in determining the name of the omitted Hundred, but as Patitone, Langedone, and Machitone all lie close together in the heart of the present Hundred of Hemlingford, there seems every reason to believe that they should be reckoned as part of the Domesday Hundred of Coleshelle, with which the present Hundred of Hemlingford is practically conterminous. The other instances where the scribe has failed to enter the name of the Hundred, although a space has been provided to receive it, occur after Aldulvestreu in the list of manors held by Henricus de Fereires (XIX.), and after Hantone in the list of manors held by Goisfridus de Wirce (XXXI.).

I shall now take the ten Warwickshire Hundreds in detail, beginning at the north of the county with Coleshelle; and, as it is not easy to clearly indicate their position by a written description, I have drawn a diagram of the county upon which I have marked what I believe to have been their probable



boundaries and also those places against which the Domesday scribes have written the name of a Hundred. These places, which were without doubt in the Hundreds indicated, are shown thus: *ETONE*. I have also added in a different type the names of a few other places, such as Coleshelle, Stanlei, Meretone, etc., and the names of the rivers.

COLESHELLE HUNDRED.—This was the largest in area, and contained a larger number of hides than any other of the Domesday Hundreds. It was situated at the north-west of the county, and took its name from Coleshelle (now Coleshill), a town about its centre, near the junction of the Cole and Blythe. Its boundaries on three sides can be easily fixed. On the north and west they were the same as those of the county, while on the south lay the uninhabited forest district of the Arden. It is, therefore, only on the eastern side, where lay the Hundreds of Bomelau and Stanlei, that any difficulty presents itself. Fortunately, the Domesday scribes have more or less definitely indicated the Hundreds in which all the places in this region lay, the only really doubtful one being Arlei. This place is now in Knightlow Hundred, and, with many other villages in that Hundred, is represented at the annual collection of Wroth Money at Knightlow Cross; but in Domesday times it was rated with Ulverlei, against which place the scribe has written, "In Coleshelle Hundred." On the map and in the following list I have therefore entered it as a member of Coleshelle Hundred, the same as Ulverlei, but I do not feel quite sure that I am correct in so doing. With this exception, all the places originally in Coleshelle Hundred are now in Hemlingford Hundred, and it is therefore probable that its eastern boundary followed the line shown on my map, which is identical, except in the neighbourhood of Arlei, with the boundary between the present Hundreds of Hemlingford and Knightlow.

It is only in the Domesday Book that this Hundred is called Coleshelle Hundred. In the Pipe Roll of 8 Henry II. (1161-1162) it appears as Humilieford, and this, under the form Hemlingford, is the name it still bears.\*

\* "The place whence this Hundred takes its appellation is the ford or passage over Tame

The following is a list of the manors mentioned in the Domesday Book as being in Coleshelle Hundred. In order to save space I have not given the names of the tenants-in-chief who held the various manors, but in every case I have added in parentheses the numbers given to them in the Domesday Book, so that the original entry dealing with any manor can be readily found.

Places printed in small capitals, as CALDECOTE, FILUNGER, etc., have the name of the Hundred in which they lay written against them in the Domesday Book, and all these places are entered on the map which I have drawn to illustrate this paper.

	Hides.	Virgates.
Coleshelle (1) ...	3	0
Sutone (1) ...	8	1
CALDECOTE (2) ...	2	0
Filungelei (5) ...	0	2
FILUNGER (6) ...	0	2
Filingelei (23) ...	0	2
FELINGELEI (44) ...	0	2
ALDULVESTREU (8) ...	2	2
Aldulvestreu (19) ...	2	2
ALDULVESTREU (41) ...	5	3
ETONE (14) ...	—	*
Etone (17) ...	3	0
AILESPED (15) ...	4	0
Aderestone (15) ...	3	0
Ardreshille and Hanslei (15) ...	2	0
Chinesberie (15) ...	6	0
CETITONE (16) ...	2	2
In eadem villa ...	2	2
Wilmundecote (16) ...	3	0
Secintone (16) ...	2	2
Sechintone (28) ...	2	2
Watitune (16) ...	3	0
Berchewelle (16) ...	1	0
Berchewelle† ...	4	0
Werlavescote (16) ...	0	3
CREDEWORDE (17) ...	4	0
Bichehelle (17) ...	2	0
Bichehelle (17) ...	2	0
Meneworde (17) ...	1	0
Patitone (17) ...	4	0
Langedone (17) ...	2	2
Machitone (17) ...	4	3
Merstone (17) ...	3	0
MERSTON (23) ...	9	0

somewhat more than a flight shoot southward from Kingsbury church" (Dugdale, *Antiq. Warwicks.*). The name is still preserved in Hemlingford Green.

\* The Domesday scribe has omitted to add the number of hides here.

† The entry which records that the Earl of Mellent held 4 hides at Berchewelle is in the Northampton division of the Domesday Book (see the *Victoria History of the County of Northampton*, vol. i., p. 329).

	Hides.	Virgates.
Elmedone (17) ...	0	2
Winchicelle (17) ...	0	3
Dercelai (17) ...	2	0
Witecore (17) ...	1	3
WITACRE (18) ...	0	2
Witecore (24) ...	0	3
Witacre ...	0	2*
Bertanestone (17) ...	9	0
Bertanestone (23) ...	10	0
Bercestone (45) ...	0	2
Bedeslei (17) ...	2	0
Mildtone (18) ...	4	0
Mildentone (45) ...	4	0
GRENDONE (19) ...	5	2
MERSTONE (21) ...	2	0
Leth (23) ...	1	0
Estone (27) ...	8	0
Witone (27) ...	1	0
Hardintone (27) ...	3	0
Celboldestone (27) ...	2	0
Bermingeham (27) ...	4	0
Witscaga (28) ...	2	0
Hantone (31) ...	10	0
Scotescote (31) ...	4	0
Benechellie (31) ...	1	0
CELVERDESTOCHE (38) ...	8	0
Altone (41) ...	2	2
ULVERLEI (42) ...	8	0
Arlei (42) ...	1	0
Cornellie (44) ...	1	0
	198	1

To this total of 198 hides, 1 virgate, must be added the number of hides held by Earl Alberic (14) in Etone. This has been omitted by the Domesday scribe, but if we may suppose that Etone was a 5-hide manor that number would be 2, as it is recorded that 3 hides were held there by Turchil of Warwick (17). If that were so, then the total number of hides in Coleshelle Hundred would be only 1 virgate over 200.

**BOMELAU, MERETONE, AND STANLEI HUNDREDS.**—These three Domesday Hundreds are now combined, and together form the present Hundred of Knightlow.† It is

\* These 2 virgates were held by the Earl of Mellent. The entry is in the Northamptonshire division of the Domesday Book (see the *Victoria History of the County of Northampton*, vol. i., p. 329).

† Knightlow Hill, from which this Hundred takes its name, is on Dunsmore Heath, about five miles from Dunchurch. There used to be a cross upon its summit, but of this nothing now remains except the lowest stone; in this the hole into which the upright limb of the cross was fixed is still to be seen, and at the ceremony of collecting the Wroth Money from the surrounding villages, which still takes place annually on St. Martin's morning before sunrise, the coins are placed therein.

probable that early in the twelfth century the name of the first of these Hundreds was changed to Brinklow Hundred,\* as it is only in the Domesday Book that the name of Bomelau Hundred is to be found; the other two, however, retained their Domesday names until they were finally absorbed into Knightlow Hundred. When this took place it is not easy to say. The "Sipe Socha de Cnichtelawa" is mentioned in 16 Henry II. (1169-1170), but there are many references to the Hundreds of Brinklow, Meretone, and Stanlei after that date. For instance, in the Pipe Roll of 1 Richard I. (1189-1190) all the three are mentioned, and Stanlei is spoken of as a Hundred as late as 7 Edward I. (1279-1280). In 8 Edward III. (1335-1336) they are called "Leets," and in that year a list of their various members was compiled, which shows that they were practically the same as the Domesday Hundreds. After this time they do not seem to have had any separate existence.

**BOMELAU HUNDRED.**—The boundaries of this Hundred, which took its name from some "Low" not now identifiable, can, for the most part, be easily fixed. On the eastern side it extended to the edge of the county, here marked by the Watling Street, and on the western to the Hundred of Coleshelle. It is therefore only on the south, where lay the Hundreds of Stanlei and Meretone, that any difficulty presents itself, and here the line I have shown may not be quite correct. Supposing it to be so, however, the following were the members of Bomelau Hundred as given by the Domesday Book:

	Hides.	Virgates.
SMITHAM (14) ...	6	0
Brancote (14) ...	1	2
Brancote (22) ...	1	0
Brancote (44) ...	0	2
Waure (14) ...	2	2
Waura (17) ...	0	2
ANESTIE and FOCHESELLE (15) ...	9	0
WESTONE (16) ...	2	0
Wibetot and Welei (16) ...	0	2
In eadem villa ...	2	2
Bochintone (16) ...	4	1

\* Brinklow is a small village on the Fosse Way; it contains a tumulus known in the neighbourhood as Brinklow Tump, and it is from this that the Hundred took its name.

	Hides.	Virgates.
Estleia (16) ... ..	1	0
Smercote and Soulege (16) ...	1	0
Bedeword (16) ... ..	4	0
Scelfstone (16) ... ..	2	0
Merstone (16) ... ..	1	0
Bernhangre (16) ... ..	0	3
BORTONE (19) ... ..	4	0
WARA (22) ... ..	7	0
ULVEIA (24) ... ..	5	2
STRATONE (25) ... ..	3	0
CHIRCHEBERIE (31) ... ..	15	0
Newebold (31) ... ..	8	0
Feniniwebold (31) ... ..	8	0
Gaura (31) ... ..	2	0
Wara (31) ... ..	5	0
Niweham (31) ... ..	1	0
Apleford (31) ... ..	3	0
HERDEBERGE (44) ... ..	4	2
Herdeberge (45) ... ..	4	0
	110	0

Under Northamptonshire it is recorded that William, the son of Malger, holds of William, son of Ansculf, 1 hide in Waure. This place has been identified with one of the Overs in Warwickshire—either Browns Over, Cesters Over, or Church Over, and, as all these were probably in Bomelau Hundred, this 1 hide must be added to the above total, which becomes, therefore, 111 hides.

(To be concluded.)



## The Beat of Drum.

By WILLIAM ANDREWS.

**T**HE part played by the drum in the military, social, and religious life of the people in many parts of the world, in the past as well as in the present, is of great importance. Its invention is ascribed to Bacchus, who, according to Polyænus, gave signals of battle with cymbals and drums. In legendary lore, as might readily be expected, the drum has its place. The greatest of St. Patrick's miracles was that of driving the serpent out of Ireland. Colgan says seriously that the saint did this by the beating of the drum. He is said to have struck the instrument with such force as to have driven a hole into it, and thus endangering the success of the miracle. An

angel, it is asserted, appeared and mended the drum, and long afterwards it was exhibited as a holy relic.

From fiction let us turn to fact. The side-drum was formerly used in the army as a signal instrument, but its place was taken by the bugle. In bygone times the drum-major was an officer of considerable importance in military matters. He was not recognised by that title until the reign of Charles I., but prior to that time an official of the royal household was called the Drum-Major-General, and no royal troops without a license from him were permitted to use a drum. He received from the Major of the battalion orders for the necessary beats or signals, and brought them under the notice of the drummers. The title was changed in 1878 to sergeant-drummer, and upon him the duty of teaching and control of the drummers devolve. He is a non-commissioned officer, and marches at the head of the battalion and sets the pace. While dealing with military matters, we may explain that a drum-head court-martial derives its name from the practice of holding round the big drum a hasty council in the field, when it was felt necessary to punish an offender on the spot and quickly; this is now an institution of the past, for the Army Act of 1881 provided a summary court-martial which superseded it.

In Scotland the town drummer was an important personage in bygone times, and performed many duties. When beggars or suspicious characters could not give a satisfactory account of themselves on being brought before the bailies, and were ordered to be placed in the pillory or joughs, they were afterwards drummed out of the town. Persons found guilty of stealing were often banished from the Scottish towns to the sound of the drum. Such cases may frequently be found reported in old newspapers. At Aberdeen, in 1759, three women were convicted of stealing tea, sugar, etc., from a local shopkeeper. The magistrates sentenced them to be carried to the market cross of Aberdeen on May 31, 1759, at twelve o'clock at noon, and to be tied to a stake bareheaded for one hour by the executioner, with a rope about each of their necks, and a paper on their breasts denoting their crime; to be

removed to the prison, and taken the next day at noon to stand in the manner named for one hour, and thereafter to be transported through the whole of the streets of the town in a cart bareheaded (for the greater ignominy), with the executioner and tuck of the drum, to be banished the burgh and liberties in all time coming. Intimations of sales by auction were announced in the streets of towns in North Britain after attention had been obtained by the sound of the drum; and when public town notices were given out the people were first attracted by beating the town drum. The drummer was much in request in the days when cheap newspapers were unknown, and before printing was extensively employed.

In England the drummer did not figure so largely in our olden life. We learn, however, from the Report of the Royal Commission, issued in 1837, that the election of the Mayor of Wycombe was enacted with not a little ceremony. The great bell of the church tolled for an hour, then a merry peal was rung, then the retiring Mayor and Alderman proceeded to the church, and after service walked in procession to the Guildhall, preceded by a woman strewing flowers and a drummer beating his drum.

In the early colonial days of our kindred beyond the seas the drum was largely employed for calling people to the house of prayer and for other public purposes. The bells first used in New England were small, and consequently their sound did not reach a great distance. In the year 1632 the first bell was set up at Newtowne, now Cambridge, on Charles River. It is described as a small, shrill-voiced crier, and after hearing its din for four years the worshippers grew tired of it, and a drum was used to announce the hour of service. At Westerfield, the oldest settlement in Connecticut, the inhabitants voted "that the bell be rung noe more on the Sabbath daies, but the drum henceforth be beaten." As early as 1646 each family in Springfield was taxed a peck of corn or fourpence to pay John Matthews to beat a drum from the minister's house to the end of the settlement every morning and at meeting time. At Dedham Ralph Day was paid twenty shillings a year, "in cedar boards," for a similar service. From 1678 down to 1794

a drum was beaten at Norwalk, then a bell was bought. Many other instances might be cited of the use of the drum in New England, and it is referred to in a simple old Puritan hymn as follows:

"New England's Sabbath Day  
Is heaven-like, still, and pure,  
When Israel walks the way  
Up to the temple door.  
The time we tell  
When there to come  
By beat of drum  
Or sounding shell."

Mr. A. L. Liberty spent in the spring of 1897 a pleasant holiday in the Basque Mountains, and made it the subject of a readable book. He gives details of a Sunday service at the parish church of Haut-Cambo. After leaving the church, "suddenly the brisk roll of a drum was heard," says Mr. Liberty; "the crowd stood still, all faces turned, calm and attentive, in the direction of the martial sounds. A drummer, dressed in full regimentals, stood erect on an ancient tombstone, master of the situation. The stream of descending men stood motionless, and its advance column in the churchyard seemed like a broad black band, standing out in marked contrast with the dresses of the women and children and the bright sunshine. All eyes were fixed steadily upon the drummer, the sun looking down upon a serried mass of comely, earnest, and expectant faces. The rolling and the rattling ceased. Leisurely unfolding a large printed paper, the drummer, after a solemn pause, proceeded to read from it in loud and rapid tones. It was an official proclamation in French calling out the local military reserves, and notifying the places and the dates of assembly. The reading ended, and, having methodically refolded the paper, he stepped down from the tombstone and disappeared. At the same moment the villagers all returned to life, to movement, and dispersion." We are not surprised to be told by the author that he wondered almost whether the scene was real, or whether it were not rather some day-dream echo of dear fairyland, with its awakened princess, gallant prince, and spell-bound courtiers.

In old family romances we find traces of the beating of the drum as a death omen, and with short details of two of these old



folklore stories we will close. The tale of the mysterious drummer of Cortachy Castle, the seat of the Earl of Airlie, is well known in Scotland. It is believed that, shortly before the death of a member of the Ogilvie family, the beating of the drummer is heard. According to an old-time tale, either the drummer or some officer whose emissary roused the jealousy of a former lord of Airlie was put to death by being thrust into his own drum and thrown from a window in the tower. He pleaded for his life, but in vain; he threatened to haunt the family if he were put to death. The lord would not yield, and it is believed the spirit of the murdered man lingers about the ancient stronghold and beats his drum when a member of the family is near death, and that the sounds come from the room in the tower from whence the drummer was doomed to die. In the East Riding of Yorkshire, not far distant from Beverley, is the village of Harpham, and in a field near the church is the Drumming Well. Far back in the days of the second or third Edward the young men of England were compelled to practise archery. At the Harpham manor-house resided a member of the old family of St. Quintin, who took a great pride in the pastimes of the villagers. At that time also lived at Harpham a reputed uncanny widow named Molly Hewson, who had a son with fine soldiery qualities, which won the admiration of the lord of the manor, by whom he was appointed drummer and trainer to the local archers. One day a large company had met to witness the sports, when a rustic proved unusually stupid in the use of his weapon, which caused the squire to rush forward to chastise him. The drummer happened to be standing in the way and near the well. He was accidentally knocked backwards, and fell head foremost down the well and was drowned. The news quickly spread, and his mother was soon in the field. She seemed unable to realize that her son was dead, although it is asserted she had been warned of the danger. For a time she remained like a supernatural being; at length, in a sepulchral voice, she thus spoke: "Squire St. Quintin, you were the friend of my boy, and would still have been his

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friend but for the calamitous mishap. You intended not his death, but from your hand his death has come. Know, then, that through all future ages, whenever a St. Quintin, lord of Harpham, is about to pass from this life, my poor boy shall beat his drum at the bottom of this fatal well; it is I—the wise woman, the seer of the future—that say it." The body was buried in the old churchyard amidst much sorrow, and it is said so long as the old race of St. Quintin lasted, on the evening preceding the death of the head of the house, the beating of the drum was heard in the well by those who listened for it.



### Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

#### SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON AND HODGE sold on the 19th, 20th, and 21st inst. the following books and manuscripts: Lilford's British Birds, 1885-97, £58; George Meredith's Poems, first edition, presentation copy, 1851, £33; Montesquieu, *Temple de Gnide*, plates in earliest states, 1772, £30 10s.; Ackermann's Poetical Magazine, 4 vols., 1809-11, £22 10s.; Encomium Trium Mariarum, 1529, £20; Caxton's Chronicle of England, printed by Julian Notary, imperfect, 1515, £41; Milton's Paradise Lost, first edition, first title, 1667, £102; Horæ B.V.M., Sæc. XV., illuminated MS. on vellum, £44; Hulsius, Collection of Voyages, 23 parts, 1625-49, £35; Whittinton's Grammatical Works (10), printed by Wynkyn de Worde, 1527-29, £51; Lactantius, second edition, Rome, Sweynheim and Pannartz, 1468, £30 10s.; Blagdon, *Memoirs of Morland*, coloured plates, 1806, £59; Card. Pole, *Pro Defensione Unitatis Ecclesie Romæ*, circa 1536, £53; Sheridan's *The Rivals*, first edition, presentation copy, 1775, £41; R. L. Stevenson's Works, 28 vols., Edinburgh, 1894-98, £34 10s.; Dr. Isaac Watts's Catechisms for Children and Youth, first edition, 1730, £40; Wordsworth's Poems, first edition, 2 vols., presentation copy, 1807, £51; Wycliffe, *New Testament*, illuminated MS., 1425, £580; *Romaunt de la Roze*, illuminated MS. on vellum, Sæc. XV. (Ashburnham, Barrois), £90; *Testamentum Novum*, MS. on vellum, thirteenth century, £59; Tennyson's *Helen's Tower*, £23 10s.; *Comedy of Sir John Falstaff*, 1619, £165; Shakespeare's Plays: First Folio, 1623 (imperfect), £305; Second Folio, 1632, £200; armchair made from Shakespeare's mulberry-tree in New Place, Stratford, £145; Kelmscott Press: *Well at the World's End*, on vellum, 1896, £58; *Water of the Wondrous Isles*, on vellum, 1897, £70; *Sundering Flood*, on vellum, 1897, £41;

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Chaucer, 1896, £92; Cavendish, Life of Wolsey, on vellum, 1893, £50; some German woodcuts, on vellum, 1897, £46; Tacitus, Vita Agricola, on vellum, Doves Press, 1900, £105; Paradise Lost, on vellum, Doves Press, 1902, £41.—*Athenaeum*, March 28.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON AND HODGE sold last week the library of Sir T. D. Gibson Carmichael. The following books were the most worthy of notice in the first three days: *Æsopi Fabulae*, MS. with rude drawings, Sæc. XIV., £98; an Anglo-Norman Latin Bible of the thirteenth century, illuminated, £610; Boccaccio, *Les Nobles et Cleres Dames*, MS. on vellum, fifteenth century, with miniatures, £244; Burlington Fine-Art Club's Illustrated Catalogues (7), £51; Burns's Poems, first edition, first leaves repaired, 1786, £76; the first Edinburgh edition, presentation copy, £88; another edition, 2 vols., Edinburgh, 1792, presentation copy to John McMurdo, £187; Cockayne (G. E. C.), *Complete Peerage*, 8 vols., 1887-89, £35; Collection Kann (catalogue), illustrated, 2 vols., Wien, 1900, £40; Collection Spitzer (illustrated catalogue), 6 vols., Paris, 1890-92, £85; *Hyperotomachia Poliphili*, Aldus, 1499, £120; Dante, *Editio Princeps*, with a date, Foligno, Numeister, 1472, £252 (this was the Sunderland copy, which realized £46 only in 1881); second edition, Mantua, 1472, £245; edition of V. de Spira, Venet., £66; first edition with Landino's Commentary, with all the 19 designs of Botticelli, Firenze, 1481, £1,000 (this was the Hamilton copy, in which sale it realized £500 only); edition of Bressa, B. de Boninis, 1487, £54; Venet., Sessa, 1578, fine binding, £38; Edinburgh Bibliographical Society's Papers, 1890-1901, £20; Fanciulli di Firenze, MS. on vellum with miniatures, Florence, 1450, £61; Sir W. Fraser's Family Histories (9), £107; Goupil's Illustrated Historical Books (7), £78 17s.; *Herbarius*, on vellum, MS., Sæc. XIV., £68; Horæ B.V.M., MS. on vellum, 12 miniatures, Sæc. XV., £110; another, with 9 miniatures, £59; Kelmscott Chaucer, £76; Lamb's Essays, both series, first editions, 1823-33, £49; Lilford's Birds, 7 vols., 1885-97, £81; Maitland Club Publications, 76 vols., £64.—*Athenaeum*, April 4.

#### PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE most important paper in the new issue of *Archæologia Eliana* (vol. xxiv., part 2) is Mr. F. W. Dendy's "Extracts from the Privy Seal Dockets relating principally to the North of England." Many of the entries have merely a local interest; others make a more general appeal. Under date March, 1572, there is the brief but suggestive entry, "Pardon to Robert Claxton of all manner of treasons, at the request of the Earl of Leicester." Later there is a note that the cost of the Earl of Shrewsbury's custody of the Queen of Scots was at the very high rate of £52 per week, the total charge for a little over five years being £13,624. Pardons for robberies, burning of houses, and murders are tolerably frequent. In October, 1642, a newly-made Baronet paid His

Majesty the trifling sum of £1.095, that being the amount "usually paid in respect of that dignity." Among the other contents of the part are an appreciative notice of the late Mr. Cadwallader J. Bates, by Dr. Hodgkin; an illustrated paper on "Seaton Sluice," by Mr. W. W. Tomlinson; and "Notes on a Northumbrian Roll of Arms, known as 'The Craster Tables,'" by Mr. J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A.

In the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* (vol. xxxii., part 4) Mr. P. J. Lynch describes, with many illustrations, "Some of the Antiquities around Ballinskelligs Bay, County Kerry"—a district rich in stone monuments. Cromlechs, standing stones, stone circles, and "cabers," or stone forts, are figured and described. Professor Johnston sends a "Manuscript Description of the City and County of Cork, circa 1685, written by Sir Richard Cox," which is a useful contribution to historical topography. Colonel Lunham supplies full notes elucidating many points in the Description. The remaining contents include "Taney and its Patron," by Mr. P. J. O'Reilly; "Ulster Emigration to America"—the emigration, that is, of Ulster Presbyterians in the early years of the eighteenth century—by the Rev. W. T. Latimer; the second part of Mr. Knox's "Occupation of Connaught by the Anglo-Normans after A.D. 1237"; and a variety of short notes.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—*March 18.*—Mr. C. H. Compton in the chair.—Among the objects exhibited were photographs of a pewter paten of the date 1636, belonging to the church of Cuckfield, Sussex, by Mr. A. Oliver; some curiosities from Rome and Greece, by Mr. Scott, including coins and a toy model of a Roman lamp, such as were sometimes found in the graves of children; and a Nuremberg token of the fifteenth century, etc.—A paper was read by Mr. A. Denton Cheney on Postling Church, Kent. Postling is a small village of some eighty-eight inhabitants (according to the last census) situated midway between two ancient highways about a mile apart leading to the city of Canterbury, that on the west being the old Roman stone street from Portus Lemanus (the modern village of Lympne), that on the east running through the Elham valley, with its old-world villages of Lyminge, Elham and Barham. Although Postling has at all times been a small and insignificant village, it possesses a history which presents several problems of much interest to the archæologist, particularly with reference to its ecclesiastical edifices. Domesday Book represents Postling as possessing two "œcclesiola," a word denoting small "chapels," as it is described by Mr. Larking in his work, *The Domesday Book in Kent*, or "churches of insignificant size," as it is translated by Hasted and Ireland. There are only two other places in Kent in which the term "œcclesiola" is used in the place of the more important "œcclesia," one being Polton, an exceedingly small manor near Dover, which, like Postling, eventually became the property of St. Radigund's Abbey, hard

by; the other being Dartford, where at the time of the survey there was an "oeclesia" belonging to the Bishop, and three "oeclesiola," which may either have been small chapels of ease dependent upon the mother-church or chapels attached to the manors, of more or less independent status. It is probable that one of the two small churches at Postling belonged to the chief manor, which after the Conquest formed part of the possessions of Hugo de Montfort, and the other to the Manor of Honewood or Honywood, the residence of the family of the same name. There is a strong local tradition that one of these small churches stood in the field at the top of the Vicarage garden, close to the north side of the hedge. The church of Postling is a small plain Early English edifice, consisting of nave, chancel, and western tower, and is probably of the twelfth or early thirteenth century. In the north wall of the chancel is the original stone tablet recording the dedication of the church on 19 Kal. September, on the day of St. Eusebius, Confessor. It is worthy of remark that the church is dedicated to "St. Mary, Mother of God"; but although in A.D. 1500 there were in England no fewer than 1,938 churches dedicated to "St. Mary" or to "St. Mary the Virgin," besides others with double dedications, Postling is the only church, so far as the author is aware, dedicated to "St. Mary, Mother of God." In 1260 the church was presented to the Canons of St. Radigund's Abbey, some three miles from Dover, of which considerable remains exist, since which date it has been known as the church of St. Mary and St. Radigund. An old tomb at the eastern end of the chancel is supposed to be the resting-place of William Mersche, Canon of St. Radigund's and Vicar of Postling, 1432. On the walls of the nave may still be traced considerable portions of mural decorations; and of the three bells, two are of pre-Reformation date, with beautifully executed lettering around their bases. The church possesses also a curious two-handled piece of plate described as a chalice, dated 1751-52, and said to be the only one in Kent. It is not used in Divine service, and was probably a christening-cup. Of special interest to the antiquary and ecclesiologist are the remains of two structures, originally of great size and beauty, which must have been the dominant features of the church in pre-Reformation times. They stood, one across the whole width of the nave, immediately outside the chancel, and the other, of similar type, inside the chancel, about midway between the east window and the chancel arch. The first was undoubtedly the rood-beam; that in the chancel probably supported a shrine or reliquary, which possibly contained a relic of St. Radigund. The remains of both structures still evidence beautiful carving, colouring, and gilding. In the discussion following the paper, Mrs. Collier, Mr. Gould, Mr. Patrick, the chairman, and others took part.



Dr. David Murray presided at the March meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND. The first paper was a notice of the excavation of six cairns at Aberlour, Banffshire, by the Hon. John Abercromby, secretary. The cairns opened were but a few of a considerable number, distributed with great regu-

larity in parallel rows on the sloping side of a moor called Keltie, on the north side of Meikle Conval and to the west of Ben Rinnas. There were a sufficient number of these cairns, which could only have been sepulchral, to term the place a prehistoric cemetery, though in those examined no traces of interment could be found. No. 1 was 16 feet in diameter, with an extreme height of 2 feet. A few small pieces of charcoal were found among the earth and stones, but there was no cist, and no remains were found to indicate either inhumation or cremation, and the subsoil had never been disturbed. In other four cases the cairns were about the same size, and the excavation yielded only the same negative results. The sixth was rather a stone setting than a cairn, and measured 39 feet in length by 4 feet 9 inches wide, and only a few inches in height. The south end was marked by three large stones standing in line as the axis of the stone setting. The stones composing the body of the slight elevation were larger than those in the other cairns, but the excavation revealed nothing indicating interment, and the subsoil had not been disturbed. Although the exploration of these small cairns was fruitless, it is not without interest. The interments seem to have been made by laying the body on the ground and covering it with a low circular heap of stones and earth. In these circumstances all traces of the interment would eventually disappear. From the absence of cists and relics it seems likely that these small cairns mark interments of comparatively late date.

In the second paper Mr. F. R. Coles described a curvilinear structure, locally called The Camp, at Montgoldrum, near Bervie, although it bears more resemblance to a ruined stone circle of a special type; and also a number of other stone circles and standing stones. A recent discovery of a Bronze Age urn on the Conyng Hill, Inverurie, was also noticed, and portions of the urn exhibited, the ornamentation being of a rather unusual character.

In the last paper Mr. Alexander Hutcheson, Broughty Ferry, gave an account of the discovery some time ago of a full-length stone cist, containing an unburnt burial and a penannular brooch, apparently of iron, at Craigie, near Dundee. The cist, which was about 6 feet in length, and nearly 2 feet in width, lay east and west, the sides being each formed of three or four slabs set on edge, and was covered by similar slabs. The skeleton was much decayed. The only article discovered in connection with the burial was a penannular brooch, very much oxidized, and from the rusted appearance seeming to be of iron, the ring of which was about 2 inches in diameter, and the pin 4 inches in length, thus projecting nearly 2 inches beyond the circle of the brooch, which ended in two knots at the opening of the circular part. After comparing this burial with other examples of full-length interments in various parts of Scotland, and discussing the significance of the accompaniment of the penannular brooch, he came to the conclusion that this was one of a rare class of burials either of the late pagan or the early Christian period. The brooch, on account of its exceptional interest, has been presented to the National Museum of Antiquities by Mr. D. C. Guthrie, of Craigie.

At the March meeting of the GLASGOW ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Mr. George Neilson presiding, Mr. Charles Taylor read a paper on "The Society of Friends in Glasgow and their Burial-Grounds." The Friends' first meeting-house, he said, was situated in Stirling Square, now North Albion Street. Worship was observed here from 1687 till they removed in 1815 to their present place of worship in Portland Street. From the beginning of the movement till recent years the Friends had separate burial-places of their own. The Glasgow one was in Stirling Square, but was disposed of at the end of the eighteenth century, and the proceeds went to assist the erection of a meeting-house for the Friends in Edinburgh. Prior to the close of this burial-place the Friends in Glasgow were presented with another in Partick, and this was used for 146 years, the last interment being in 1857. Another burial-place was at Shawtonhill, in the parish of Glassford, Lanarkshire, which was purchased in 1675, and was in use till recently, and still remained the property of Friends. Another was at Gartshore, near Kirkintilloch, and was in use from 1674 to 1884. In recent years the remains of deceased Friends in Glasgow had been interred in the public cemeteries.—Dr. David Murray read a paper on "Natural Stones simulating Tools, Implements, and other Objects of Stone formed by Art."

An evening meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND was held on March 31. Mr. J. Ribton Garstin, D.L., M.A., President, presided, and there was a large attendance. Mr. Thomas J. Westropp, M.A., V.P., read a paper entitled "A Note on the Age of Defensive Motes in Ireland," in which he combated the theory as to the Norman origin of these structures, and claimed a greater antiquity for them than would be admitted by the assumption that they were the work of the Normans.—Mr. Henry F. Berry, M.A., read a paper on the "Antiquities of the Parish of Kilcomedy, near Newpark, County Tipperary." Both papers were referred to the Council for publication. A number of other papers were submitted.

The annual meeting of the SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at Guildford on March 21, when some particulars were given of the excavations which have been continued during the year at the Cistercian Abbey at Waverley, near Farnham. Lord Midleton, who presided, said the task, when completed, would form the biggest and most important piece of archaeological work ever done in Surrey. The Society of Antiquaries have just made a further grant towards the work, which is being carried out under the personal supervision of the Rev. T. S. Cooper and Mr. Henry Horncastle. The most interesting discovery of the year is a second Guest-house of the same date as the later portion of the lay infirmary. The dimensions are nearly 44 feet by 21 feet, and the buttress bases and those of the central pillars are in excellent preservation. The building is to the west of the church, and almost adjoins on to it, the entrance being on the south side, connected with a large courtyard having an important western gateway. The Society voted thanks to Mr. Rupert D. Anderson for

allowing the excavations to take place, and granted a further sum towards the work.

The annual meeting of the SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at Lewes on March 18, the Rev. Canon Cooper presiding, when a satisfactory report was presented and adopted. In the course of the proceedings Mr. P. M. Johnston gave an account of some remarkable discoveries in connection with an old farmhouse at Nyetimber, in the parish of Pagham, which had been placed in his hands by Mr. H. L. F. Guernonprez, architect, of Bognor. Mr. Guernonprez had had exceptional opportunities of investigating the group of ancient buildings, and had made very good use of them. His (Mr. Johnston's) visit to Barton Farm took place under the kind guidance of Mr. W. H. B. Fletcher, of Aldwick House, a member of the Society, at a date when most of the discoveries recorded by Mr. Guernonprez had been already made. Pagham, in which parish the hamlet of Nyetimber is situated, was an extremely ancient settlement in the Selsea Peninsula, and was said to have been given to Bishop Wilfred by Cœdwalla in A.D. 687, when, in sorrow for the devastation he had made in Kent and elsewhere, he resigned his crown and went to Rome. The settlement at Nyetimber seemed to be of equal antiquity, and as the "manor" of Pagham was thus given to Wilfred, it was quite likely that at an early date it would be identical with the present Nyetimber, subsequently a manor in the parish of Pagham; and that in the most ancient portion of the existing house they had the actual "aula" of Cœdwalla and Wilfred—an early Saxon manor-house. The account stated that before dismantlement the buildings were arranged for use as a farmhouse, consisting of ground, bedroom, and attic floors, and covered a rectangular surface of 65 feet by 43 feet, with the exception of a small kitchen court, excised on the south side, about 18 feet by 12 feet. The roofs were a mixture of thatch, tile, and slate, and the timbers of which they and the floors were composed comprised many beams of large scantling and great antiquity. Some bore evident traces of having been used in different positions and for other purposes. The walls were of stone rubble flints and brick, with stone groins and other dressings. It seemed probable that the restoration as a dwelling-house was effected in the eighteenth century, as most of the door and window openings and fireplaces were of that period, with nineteenth-century alterations. In concluding, Mr. Johnston said that the most interesting question for archaeologists was the date claimed for the tiny "aula." His own opinion coincided with that of Mr. Guernonprez, and it seemed most probable to him that they had there a unique specimen of the hall of the manor of their early Saxon forefathers.

The RUTLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY met on April 2 at Stamford, when papers were read by W. Newman, Esq., M.D., on "Stukeley's Letters and his References to Rutland," and by George Phillips, Esq., on "The Early Use of Weights and Weighing Instruments, with Remarks on some Ancient Examples found in Rutland." Dr. Stukeley, it will be remembered, held his first



clerical post at Stamford, having been appointed Rector of the Church of All Saints in that town in 1729. Dr. Newman read some interesting extracts from Stukeley's letters, though his information is frequently untrustworthy.—Mr. Phillips's paper dealt with the history of weights and measures, and he was able to demonstrate, by means of diagrams and drawings, how little our present weighing instruments differ in principle and construction from those of early Egypt and of successive ancient civilizations. A fine specimen of a Roman bronze steelyard, found at Market Overton, was exhibited, as well as some curious wool-weights bearing the royal arms of George I.—The secretary (Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon) also showed a collection of eighteen commercial weights in stone and metal, found by Mr. D. G. Hogarth at Naukratis in the Egyptian Delta.

At the monthly meeting of the SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, held on April 7, Mr. J. Patterson presiding, Mr. John Robinson read a paper on "Some Historic Houses in Sunderland," illustrated with a number of plans and photographs. After referring to a number of local celebrities, Mr. Robinson mentioned that in Church Street there resided a Mr. Smithson, who was heir-presumptive of the Duke of Northumberland; and Clarkson Stanfield lived at No. 18, High Street East. The Wear Ice Warehouse in Low Street was the place which was first selected by Sir Ambrose Crowley as an anchor and chain works in the year 1682. Mr. Robinson suggested that, as these old places were being swept away, the society should take photographs of them.—The Rev. J. T. Middlemiss read a paper on "A Sunderland Newspaper about Seventy Years Ago."

The annual meeting of the HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at Winchester on March 30. The accounts showed a credit balance of £114 odd, subject to an accruing liability of about £45, and various suggestions were made as to the disposal of the balance, there being a consensus of opinion that there was no necessity for the club to save money, but that rather it should spend it in aid of the work it has set itself to do. Five guineas was voted at once to the Silchester Exploration Fund, and the other suggestions, which embodied the issue in the Club *Proceedings* of the portions of Leland's Itinerary relating to Hampshire, were referred to committee. The completion of the fourth volume of *Proceedings* was delayed last year for reasons that were explained, and the Honorary Editor, the Rev. G. W. Minns, stated that the fifth volume would soon be put in hand. An attractive outdoor programme for the approaching season was sketched by Mr. T. W. Shore.

The SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE met on March 25, Mr. R. Welford, M.A., presiding. Various exhibitions and presentations were made. Mr. R. Oliver Heslop, M.A., read some interesting notes on a recent examination of some structural features of the keep of the Castle of Newcastle, and their relation to the original construction of the great hall. He explained that the investigation was under-

taken at the instance of Mr. John Gibson, warden of the castle, and valuable aid had been rendered by Mr. Knowles. One result attained was to ascertain the original dimensions of the great hall. The chairman said they were deeply indebted to Mr. Oliver Heslop for his paper. It was the most important contribution to the history of the castle which they had had since the late Mr. Longstaffe read his memorable paper in the early fifties.

At the March meeting of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, Lord Hawkesbury presiding, the Rev. W. R. Shepherd read a paper on "Roger Wilberfoss, of Garraby," and Mr. J. R. Mortimer gave an account of the discovery of Roman remains at Langton, near Malton.

The CHESTER ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY met on March 24, the Archdeacon of Chester presiding, when Mr. H. Taylor, F.S.A., gave a lecture on ten early Chester deeds, dating from 1270 to 1490, which he afterwards exhibited.



## Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

AN ORDINARY OF SCOTTISH ARMS. By Sir James Balfour Paul, Lyon. Second edition. Edinburgh: William Green and Sons, 1903. 8vo., pp. xxiv, 428. Price 10s. 6d. net.

We are glad to welcome a second edition of this official register of Scottish arms. Since the first edition was put forth, four volumes have been added to the register, all the entries in which, down to the end of 1901, have been incorporated in the present issue. It is admirably arranged and clearly printed, and in its extended form reaches to about 450 pages. It is gratifying to read in the preface that "The present volume does not pretend to be more than a collection of the arms actually recorded in the Lyon register. There are many families in Scotland who can prove that they have a right to arms previous to the commencement of the compilation of the register in 1672, but whose ancestors did not obtemper the order contained in the Act of Parliament of that year to give in their arms to be recorded by the Lyon. For the sake of family accuracy, and to prevent mistakes in future, it certainly seems desirable that such families should now do what ought then to have been done, and so legally constitute their right to ensigns armorial. It is not in their case a question of getting a new grant, but simply of getting the old arms put on record."

Such a declaration as this is far more likely to secure the due registration of arms, which is eminently desirable from an historical point of view, than the

noisy sounds that have been uttered on this side of the Border in an endeavour to compel registration at the English College of Arms. Even Sir J. Balfour Paul's qualified declaration, however, is scarcely sound, for he has no right to assume that the old unregistered Scotch families are not just as much "legally" entitled to arms as those that are enrolled in Lyon's books.

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ANCIENT ATHENS. By Professor Ernest A. Gardner. With many illustrations and maps. London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd., 1902. Crown 8vo., pp. xvi, 579. Price £1 1s. net.

Athens divides with Jerusalem and Rome the perpetual glory and fascination which belong to the ancient world. It is probable that with the increasing cult of pure knowledge and science, as distinct from the religious or worldly wisdom for which one turns to Palestine or Italy, more and more attention will be given to the intellectual legacies of Greece. Matthew Arnold, the sage apostle of the Hellenic message, has said: "By knowing ancient Greece I understand knowing her as the giver of Greek art, and a guide to a free and right use of reason and to scientific method, and the founder of our mathematics, and physics, and astronomy, and biology." Of all that contributed to justify this proud title to our admiration, Athens was undoubtedly the chief cradle and nursery-ground. It is in Athenian and Attic soil that the implements of the archaeologist have won their best victories, just because of the brilliance of that city in its brief centuries of leadership. Since the days of such works as *Athens* by Edward Lytton Bulwer (1837)—to go no farther back—an abundance of volumes has testified to the precise and intimate acquaintance which we can enjoy with the "stones of Athens," the stories that they tell and the beautiful manner of their telling. The building up of this special branch of knowledge has been the honourable delight of many famous scholars; and now an increasing multitude of those who strive to cultivate themselves in "the things that are more excellent" are concerned to visit Athens in spirit, if not with the added charm of an actual journey. We imagine that it is for these readers, rather than for examinees, that Professor Ernest Gardner has compiled his handsome volume, entitled *Ancient Athens*. The surprising thing is that during the last few years no one else has published a serious work under this simple title. The satisfactory thing is that it is Mr. Gardner who supplied the need. For by virtue of his residence as Director of the British School at Athens, as well as by long years of research, he has been enabled to impart to these pages, which never tax with excessive detail the readers to whom they are addressed, an atmosphere of actuality and a sense of solid knowledge held in reserve. He keeps to his theme of the city "just like a wheel, with the Acropolis standing up like a huge nave in the middle of it." Fourteen carefully compiled chapters contain a fund of information which, for all its careful accuracy and nice estimation of doubtful problems (e.g., the question of the private homes of Athenian citizens and the dock-yards of the ancient "wooden walls"), leave the impression of a satisfying whole. The accomplishment of this task is a feat on which Mr. Gardner is to be thankfully con-

gratulated. In and out among his exposition of plans and sculptures one finds verdicts of lucid criticism which seem finally to assay the true merits of Athenian art at its best. For an instance, "It is the peculiar excellence of the Attic artists of the fifth century that they could not only produce the simple and severe perfection of the Parthenon, but also combine the rich ornamentation of the Erechtheum with so great a purity and distinction of workmanship." For the evidence which evokes this judgment we can only refer to the many pages which are naturally devoted to these famous shrines, and to the excellent illustrations. The Parthenon must ever retain the first place among the ancient buildings of the world; but we think that all who have ever studied, especially on the spot, the peculiar character and significance of the Erechtheum, together with the delicate wonders of its decoration, will appreciate Mr. Gardner's account of this temple. Again, his chapter on "The Ceramicus" gives a stimulus (and he will pardon this mode of praise!) to the deeper study of this very beautiful and characteristic form of Greek art in Professor Percy Gardner's classical work on *The Sculptured Tombs of Hellas*. It is in the scenes depicted on these tombs, where affection dictated happy memories rather than painful lament, that we come face to face with the men and women who earned eternal fame for this city. Professional scholars will discover a clear statement of many little-known points; how that the temple we call the "Theseum" was not, in fact, the temple of Theseus, which lay just to the east of the Agora; or that it is possible, according to an original conjecture of Mr. Gardner, that the unsuccessful designs of Alcarnenes for the pediments of the Parthenon were set up close to the temple to share in some sort the honours which fell to Phidias.

A special word of praise is due to the illustrations of this volume, which are almost wholly and, as we think, rightly photographic. Many appear to have been cleverly taken with a "telephotic" lens, and, as it has been used with care and judicious choice, we have interesting bits of detail from high capitals, as from the Erechtheum (p. 367) and the Olympieion (p. 487). At p. 272 we are given a proof of the truly miraculous curve of "entasis," to which the lines of the Parthenon owe their charm. The skilful arrangement of maps and plans, with transparent sheets, is a distinct feature. It is only to be regretted (and perhaps Mr. Gardner's apology in his preface should prevent the grumble) that, in spite of the ample index, the pages have no distinctive head-lines or marginal titles. This small defect apart, we are confident that Mr. Gardner's *Ancient Athens* will please many readers, and assist them to an accurate and suggestive idea of that incomparable home of men.—W. H. D.

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE LIBRARY: ENGLISH TOPOGRAPHY. Part xiv. (Worcestershire, Yorkshire). Edited by F. A. Milne, M.A. London: Elliot Stock, 1902. Demy 8vo., pp. xii, 418. Price 7s. 6d.

With the issue of this volume Mr. G. L. Gomme, the general editor of the "Library," completes the topographical portion of his task, save the London items. Few of the topographical volumes can rival in interest this last of the country series. The bulk

of the book is naturally occupied by the Yorkshire items, although the Worcestershire portion has much matter of interest. The notes cover an enormously wide field. Much destruction, much vandalism finds record; while, on the other hand, much incidental folklore, many valuable contemporary records, notes of customs and discoveries find preservation. In 1788 remains of skins, said to be human, were still to be seen nailed to the doors of Worcester Cathedral. Many discoveries of coffins, skeletons, Roman remains, and other antiquities find record. At pp. 67, 68 is a full description of Richard Baxter's pulpit at Kidderminster, which the churchwardens of 1786 sold as "old and useless church furniture"! Some of the early contributors wield vigorous pens. A correspondent of the magazine in 1796, describing the fire which destroyed Wressle Castle, says: "All the ancient and curiously-carved work in the different rooms and upon the staircases, in the withdrawing-chamber and the chapel, with the parish registers, were totally destroyed owing to the wilful carelessness of a Goth who resided in it [he set the chimney on fire to clear it of soot!], and who appears not to have had any notion of preserving what the democratic miscreants of Cromwell had the grace to spare" (p. 358). But it is impossible to make selections. The volume is crammed with matter of more or less interest and importance, and Mr. Milne's work will be of invaluable, time-saving service to all topographers, and to antiquaries of every kind. There are excellent indexes of names and subjects.

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THE CHURCH OF OUR FATHERS AS SEEN IN ST. OSMUND'S RITE FOR THE CATHEDRAL OF SALISBURY. With Dissertations on the Belief and Ritual in England before and after the coming of the Normans. By Daniel Rock, D.D. New edition in four volumes. Edited by G. W. Hart and W. H. Frere. Vol. i. London: John Hodges, 1903. Price 12s. per volume.

We welcome with singular pleasure this republication of Dr. Rock's famous treatise. The book—the most important of its class—is of the greatest value to archaeologist, ecclesiologist, cleric, and Churchman without distinction. With a masterly hand and the gathered knowledge of years of study, the author has given the fullest and most complete account which we possess of the worship and ritual of our forefathers. The whole work is admirably arranged. Each item is taken in detail, and everything appertaining to it is grouped around the central object. We are assured that few will peruse this work without having their hearts warmed and their feelings of reverence deepened towards the ancient rite of the most illustrious church of Sarum. In weighing the merits of Dr. Rock's work, the fact of his being a pioneer in his section of ecclesiological study must be borne in mind. He had neither older writers to follow, nor materials to hand. Some of his views are now obsolete; but the fact that a mere revision at once brings his book up to date is the best proof of its solid and lasting value. The editors' names are a guarantee of their work. This has chiefly been to enhance the value of the treatise by giving better references and supplying a large number of additional illustrations. Mr. Hodges also is to be com-

plimented on the get-up of the book, and particularly on the favourable price, which will place it in the hands of many to whom heretofore it has been inaccessible on account of its rarity and fancy price.

H. PHILIBERT FEASEY, O.S.B.

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THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF STRATFORD-ON-AVON. By Harold Baker. Fifty-eight illustrations. London: George Bell and Sons, 1902. Crown 8vo., pp. xii, 95. Price 1s. 6d. net.

In general style and get-up this volume ranges with *Beverley Minster*, *Wimborne Minster*, and the other works which form a kind of supplementary issue to the well-known "Cathedral Series." Mr. Baker, however, does not confine his attention to the world-famous church of Stratford, but, as the full title indicates, discourses on "Other Buildings of Interest in the Town and Neighbourhood," and these "Other Buildings" occupy a full half of the book. There are guides to Stratford-on-Avon in abundance, but we know of none which covers the ground so completely, in so scholarly a manner, and in so convenient a form, with such a wealth of excellent illustrations as the little book before us. It is really very well done, and should be welcomed by very many of the pilgrim-host who continually flock to the Shakespearean shrines.

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LINDORES ABBEY AND ITS HISTORIC ASSOCIATIONS. By A. H. Rea. With preface by A. H. Millar, F.S.A. Scot., and illustrations by Max Cowper. Dundee: J. P. Mathew and Co., 1902. 8vo., pp. xiii, 153. Price 2s. 6d. net.

The intentions of the author of this nicely produced little book are no doubt admirable, but he does not possess the necessary qualifications for the proper treatment of a chapter in monastic history. The whole style of the book is hopelessly amateurish. When the reviewer reads such a sentence as (p. 4), "It is not my intention to refer in any special way to the monastic system, although it was the form of religious life professed by the inmates of the Abbey of Lindores"; or (p. 5): "A pagan religion, styled Druidism, is stated to have prevailed in North Britain when the Roman Emperors sent their legions into the country," his expectations are not high. There is much historical matter which is little relevant to the Abbey. The best chapter is that describing the actual ruins, though here the writer's lack of equipment is only too obvious. There is a complete absence of references. Mr. Cowper's drawings are fairly good.

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WAKEMAN'S HANDBOOK OF IRISH ANTIQUITIES. Third edition. By John Cooke, M.A. One hundred and eighty-six illustrations. Dublin: Hodges, Figgis, and Co., Limited; London: John Murray, 1903. 8vo., pp. xvi, 414. Price 10s. 6d. net.

The late Mr. W. F. Wakeman was one of the most industrious of antiquaries, and his *Handbook of Irish Antiquities* has long enjoyed a well-deserved reputation. Archaeological science, however, is always progressive, and in recent years so great has been the advance, particularly in the application of the comparative method to every branch of archaeology,

that to bring Mr. Wakeman's work up to date has involved a large amount of revision and addition. To a considerable extent, indeed, Mr. Cooke, who is responsible for this new edition, has had to rewrite the book. He points out that the chapters on the Stone and Bronze Ages, Burial Customs and Ogam Stones, Stone Forts, Lake Dwellings, and Early Christian Art are practically new. Mr. Cooke may be fairly congratulated on having produced a work which, though not exhaustive, marks a very great advance on previous issues of Wakeman's book. The illustrations are extremely numerous. They are not drawn at haphazard, like those in a large book on Irish antiquities recently reviewed in these columns, from sources of all degrees of value, or of none at all, but are carefully chosen, and in every case serve a useful purpose and are genuinely illustrative. The typography and general "get-up" of the book reflect great credit on the Irish printers and publishers.

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The April numbers of three excellent local quarterlies have reached us—the *Essex Review*, *Devon Notes and Queries*, and *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*. The first has a charming paper, illustrated, on "Birds of the Essex Marshes," and several other well-illustrated articles of interest. The second has, besides another substantial instalment of the sixteenth-century "Accounts of the Wardens of the Parish of Morebath," the usual variety of local notes, and six capital plates including a fine portrait of Walter Stapledon, a fourteenth-century Bishop of Exeter, a reproduction of a rare engraved portrait of Sir W. Raleigh, and two Devonshire chalices. The Lincoln quarterly has also an abundance of good matter with, as frontispiece, a view of Harrington Hall, near Spilsby, a manor-house which was rebuilt in 1678, and has been little altered since.

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The *Architectural Review*, April, has another chapter of Messrs. Prior and Gardner's English Mediaeval Figure Sculpture, as valuable and as freely illustrated as its predecessors. Among the other contents are an illustrated essay on "Andrea Palladio," by Mr. Reginald Blomfield, and a view of Mr. Watts's remarkable colossal equestrian statue representing "Physical Energy," with a note by Mr. D. S. MacColl. In the *Genealogical Magazine*, April, Mr. G. A. Lee writes on the "Heraldry of 'If I were King,'" the play recently running at the St. James's Theatre. Mr. Compton Reade writes on "The Cornwalls of Burford," and the Marquis de Ruigny on certain Kerry Morrisies. The frontispiece is a portrait of Lady Abinger in her coronation robes. The *Reliquary*, April, is an attractive number. Mr. Heneage Legge writes pleasantly on the "Decorative Arts of our Forefathers"; and among the other contents are papers on "The Portland Reeve Staff," by Mr. F. W. Galpin, and on "An Old Leicestershire Village," by Mr. I. G. Sieveking. The illustrations are abundant. We have also on our table a remarkable catalogue of Incunabula, with forty-eight facsimiles, issued by Herr Ludwig Rosenthal's Antiquariat, Munich; Messrs. Williams and Norgate's "International Book Circular," a classified list of valuable works in Art, Archaeology, Bibliography, and many branches of Science; the *Architects' Magazine*, March, *Sale Prices*, March 31, and *Baconiana*, April.

## Correspondence.

### THE ALDWYCH.

TO THE EDITOR.

A PARAGRAPH in the *Antiquary* (ante, p. 65) is a little too previous, for most probably the real old wick is now represented by St. Giles-in-the-Fields. That hospital was founded in 1117 by Queen Matilda for lepers (read "cutaneous affections") in the western suburbs of London, without the bar of the old Temple in Holborn; but in 1184 the Templars removed to Fleet Street, and it is suggested that the associations connected with the old wick migrated with them.

We are to understand that the Roman road from London through Ludgate split into two branches at St. Clement Danes: one ran straight on to Charing Cross for Bath, Exeter, etc.; the other one turned north-west for Tybourn, St. Albans, and Wroxeter. This latter section was called the Via Regia de Aldewyche, and it joined the Portway for Uxbridge, Oxford, etc., at High Street, St. Giles, and there, at the top of this roadway, stood the cross of Aldewych, with a pond, spring or conduit, a pound, gallows, and other accessories of baronial authority, infangenthef, etc., vested in the Canons of St. Giles. The site was an old village surrounded by fields for grazing, such as Fitchet's Field, Aldewych Close, extending to the bounds of St. Giles's Manor. Our Lincoln's Inn Fields was West Aldewyche, while East Aldewyche joined the Manor of St. James, Piccadilly.

I take it that the "cross" represents the true site of Aldewyche, its nucleus; that when the Via Regia lost its importance, became Drury Lane, and survived as Wych Street, a mere member or limb of the whole thoroughfare, but retaining a modernized form of the full name, it succeeded to the traditions. We have no records of Wych Street as an independent manor or village, yet the clerics of St. Paul's Cathedral in 1404-1405 drew rent from a garden in Aldewych "extra la Temple Bar"; while in 1413 we read of the "villam et parochiam Sancti Egidii extra Barram Veteris Templi," London, and in 1421 find that the Manor of St. Giles's Hospital was also without the bars.

The coincidence is most curious, and might well puzzle old conveyancers. The cross of Aldewych stood without Holborn Bars, and rent was paid for an Aldewych without Temple Bar; but both sites represent the termini of one thoroughfare, and it seems that St. Giles has the older traditions.

A. HALL.

Highbury, N.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.